All the News
For Twelve Cents
Per Week.
Try
THE MORNING STAR,

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Week of Instruction
—AT—
A. D. BROWN'S,
Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

We call the attention of Dressmakers and Ladies in general to the arrival of our

New Dress Goods

We are displaying a great variety of patterns beautiful to look upon and not too expensive to own.

A TARIFF REDUCTION OF
30 Per Ct.
places them within easy reach of all.

Feast on the richest crop of bargains that the Ladies of Wilmington have ever known. Read the items.

Dress Goods,
COLORED.

Silk Finished Henriettas, 20 twill, former price 95c, less 30 per cent., our price 65c per yard.

38-inch Silk Finished Henriettas, 20 twill, former price 55c, less 30 per cent. our price 37½c per yard.

44 inch Colored French Serge, former price 85c, less 30 per cent., our price 60c per yard.

38 inch Colored all wool French Serge, former price 58c, less 30 per cent., our price 40c per yard.

54 inch Habit Cloth, all wool, former price $1.10. less 30 per cent., our price 75c per yard.

54 inch Habit Cloth, all wool, former price 85c, less 30 per cent., our price 60c per yard.

54 inch Habit Cloth, former price 58c, less 30 per cent., our price 40c per yard.

54 inch Broadcloth, former price $1 45, less 30 per cent., our price $1 per yard.

Novelty Effects in Waffle Weaves.

The best selection in the city and just arrived, only 37½c, 40c and 45c per yard.

The remnant of our last year's stock sacrificed.

Light shades in Novelty Weaves at 37½c, worth 65c.

A line of Black Diagonals at 25c, worth 50c.

A spring line of Cloakings to please the trade is among the arrivals.

Black.

"Let a woman wear black and white if she wishes to be stylishly gowned" remarked a fashionable Modiste the other day.

"There is a certain chic air about the combination which is most attractive."

44 inch Black Henriettas, all wool, former price $1 00, less 30 per cent., our price 75c per yard.

38 inch Black Henriettas, all wool, former price 95c, less 30 per cent., our price 65c per yard.

38-inch Black Henriettas, all wool former price 75c, less 30 per cent.' our price 50c per yard.

40-inch Black Henriettas, all wool, former price 65c, less 30 per cent., our price 45c per yard.

36-inch Black Henriettas, all wool, former price 58c, less 30c per cent., our price 40c per yard.

Black Henriettas, silk warp, former price $1 45, less 30 per cent., our price $1.00 per yard.

Black Bedford, silk warp, former price $1 45, less 30 per cent., our price $1.00 per yard.

Silk warp Henriettas, former price, $2 25, less 30 per cent., our price $1 50 per yard.

ROYATINE, the newest wear, $1.80, less 30 per cent., our price $1 25 per yard.

Black Fancy Shot Granites, all wool, former price 95c, less 30 per cent., our price 65c per yard.

Black Fancy Shot Bengalines, former price $1 25, less 30 per cent , our price 85c per yard.

Black silk warp Bedfords, former price 65c, less 30 per cent., our price 50c per yard.

Black Batiste, all wool, former price 95c, less 30 per cent., our price 65c per yard.

Black and White Mohair, former price 85c, less 30 per cent., our price 60c per yard.

Fancy Mohair, former price 85c less 30 per cent., our price 60c per yard.

Fancy Mohair, former price 75c, less 30 per cent., our price 50c per yard.

Black Plain Mohair, former price 58c, less 30 per cent., our price 40c per yard.

Black Shepard's Plaid, all wool, former price 65, less 30 per cent., our price 45c per yard.

Black and White Serge, all wool, former price 65c, less 30 per cent., our price 45c per yard.

Black Bengaline Tissue, 50 inch. former price $1.10, less 30 per cent., our price 75c per yard.

Black Sebastopol, 38-inch, former price $1 10, less 30 per cent., our price 75c per yard.

46-inch French Serge 20 twill, former price $1 45 less 30 per cent., our price $1 00.

50-inch French Serge 18 twill, former price $1 25, less 30 per cent., our price 85c per yard.

42-inch French Serge, 16 twill, former price 85c, less 30 per cent., our price 60c per yard.

44-inch French Serge, 15 twill, former price 75c, less 30 per cent , our price 50c per yard.

38-inch French Serge, 15 twill, former price 58c, less 30 per cent., our price 40c per yard.

56-inch Black and Blue Storm Serges, former price $2 50, less 30 per cent., our price $1 75 per yard.

56-inch Black and Blue Storm Serges, former price $1.80, less 30 per cent.. our price $1 25 per yard.

56 inch Black and Blue Storm Serges, 50@75c, former price 75c and $1.10 per yard.

We have not forgotten the Debutants: Evening shades in China and Florentine Silks, Henriettas, Glorias and Mousseline de Sole are sure to please.

We are Agents for SMITH & ANGELL'S Prime Black Cotton Hose:

Ladies' Hose S. & A. black, 25c, were 35.
" " " " " " 33½c, " 50c
" " " " " " 50c, " 65c

A full line of Child'n's S. & A. black hose

50 pieces English Percales just received. Exquisite patterns and only 12½c per yard.

jan 27 tf No. 9 N. FRONT ST.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LV.—NO. 117. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,653

OUTLINES.

Congress yesterday—the financial problem discussed in the Senate; Senator Vest opposes Cleveland's plan, and charges him with issuing a proclamation of war against silver. —— Terrible disaster—three hundred and fifty lives lost by the sinking of a steamship in the North Sea; she was from Bremen for New York; twenty-one survivors; particulars of the collision. —— The Richmond Chamber of Commerce endorses the President's financial policy. —— Woman's Suffrage Association to meet in Atlanta to-day. —— The Brooklyn car strike practically at an end. —— Washington news—Spain and the United States; withdrawals of gold; no preparations yet made for the bond issue; the President awaiting the action of Congress. —— Mexico and Guatemala—Central American League to assist Guatemala in the war with Mexico. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— New York markets: Money on call was firm to-day at 3 per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2; cotton dull and easy; middling gulf 5⅝ cents; middling uplands 5⅝ cents; Southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra $1.90@2.80; good to choice do. $3.90@3 40; wheat dull, firm and ½c higher; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 57 cents; afloat 58@58¼ cents; corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 47⅝ cents; afloat 49 cents; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28¾@29¼ cents; rosin firm and quiet; strained common to good $1.85@1.40.

When Hon. Wm. L. Wilson was referring the other day to our flush treasury he was probably thinking of a bob-tail flush.

A Frankfort man has written a comedy entitled Vaccine. The regular professionals will probably leave this to the "scabs" to wrestle with.

There must be something in a name in Greenland, in the opinion of the man who has started the "Atnagagdliinht Nalinginginarnick Lusaruminassassnick" newspaper. With such a head it ought to be a power.

Chicago has a new kind of grip, which comes with a sore throat something like diphtheria, gets into every bone and muscle and makes one feel as if he or she was being run through a wheat-threshing machine.

The oil mill men in Pennsylvania are pretty well fixed. When the output falls off the prices run up so that it doesn't make much difference to them one way or the other. They just let the wells keep on a running, while they take in the cash.

The people of the town of Fabius, Mo., are labor economizers. Water is scarce in that town, and instead of hauling it from a distance as some of them have to do, they wait until the freezes comes and then haul the ice and cord it up and melt it as they need it.

A Missouri Legislator has offered a bill prohibiting boarding house keepers in Jefferson City from feeding their victims on rabbit meat. The members can get rabbit meat enough at home, and he protests against their being compelled to eat it in Jefferson City.

It is predicted that unless Congress does something to relieve the Treasury the gold reserve will be entirely scooped up by the first of March. If Secretary Carlisle would get a good Kentucky mad on him and shove some silver dollars at the scoopers he could stop that game.

Recorder Goff, of New York, recently fined an old man $250 for failure to attend the sessions of the grand jury, of which he was a member, although the old man was laid up with rheumatism. It seems from this that rheumatism isn't an orthodox disease with Goff, who has probably never tried it.

Under the criminal code of Kansas no execution can take place until the Governor issues an order for it. So far no Governor has done that and it is said that there are two hundred condemned criminals in the prisons of the State awaiting the action of the Governor, but they are not in a hurry and are perfectly willing to wait.

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* rises to remark that "the Republicans in Congress are willing to come to the relief of the Treasury but not to the relief of the Democratic party." But they have shown no disposition to come to the relief of the Treasury, because they thought that by so doing they might come to the relief of the Democratic party. When it comes to patriotism and partisanship the latter always has the clinch on the Republican statesman.

There is a Kentucky Judge who believes that an ounce of prevention is better than a ton of cure, and has adopted the regulation, whenever he has to try a case involving factions, requiring the sheriff to examine every man entering the court room and relieve him of revolvers, Bowie knives, dirks, &c., which are carefully set aside and returned to the owners when the Court adjourns. The result is that proceedings in his Court are unusually tame and monotonous.

Gov. Upham, Rep., of Wisconsin, lost a $165 diamond pin at his first public reception. Served him right. Republican Governors should not wear tempting valuables like that when they receive their friends, or they should keep their eyes peeled.

After swell dinners in New York York pipes are now passed around instead of cigars, because that's the way the Prince of Wales does. It would be right hard to tell the difference between these apers of royalty and first-class idiots.

Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, says Nute Nelson laid him out by "a shameless use of money, and "the outrageous manipulation of State patronage." That was a Republican Legislature about which he is chatting.

The State of Alabama is wrestling with a $465,000 deficit in her treasury.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. SPRINGER—Coal.
E. K. BRYAN—Commissioner's sale.
ELITE CONCERT—At Y.M.C.A. Aud'm

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Ellen, the nine-year old daughter of police officer Chas. E. Wood, was attacked with paralysis suddenly yesterday afternoon.

— The bill to compel fire insurance companies to pay the full amount of their policies passed its final reading in the House yesterday.

— The tug *Killam* with a flat-load of merchandise for Fayetteville and way-landings was dispatched yesterday afternoon by Mr. Jas. Madden, agent.

— Mr. George L. Rhodes, formerly of the Rock Island system, has been appointed General Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, his principal business being to look after immigration.

— In the City Court yesterday, Hiram Moore and Jerry Holmes, charged with disorderly conduct—fighting—were made to pay the costs, and Holmes in addition was fined $5.00.

— Judge William Smith O'Brien Robinson is holding his first Court at Monroe, and is making an excellent impression. This is what was expected. Billy is a strong Republican, but when he dons the ermine, his political pajamas are hid away in the closet.

— There seems to be no foundation for the rumor that the Atlantic Coast Line had in contemplation the building of a bridge over the Roanoke river at Weldon. It will continue to use the bridge of the Seaboard Air Line, the arrangement between that system and the Atlantic Coast Line being altogether satisfactory.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Worthington, of Southport, is in the city.

— Mr. J. W. Perrin, of Fayetteville, is in the city.

— Col. S. B. Taylor, of Catherine Lake, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Hon. R. T. Bennett, of Wadesboro, is in the city receiving treatment for an attack of sciatica.

— Messrs. R. H. Lyon and T. H. Hales, Elizabethtown, were in the city yesterday on a business visit.

— Mr. W. B. Jordan, of Rocky Mount, the STAR'S special travelling agent, was in the city yesterday on business.

— Mr. J. Ernest Graves, formerly with the A. C. L. in this city but now stenographer for the Parmele-Eccleston Lumber Company, at Jacksonville, N. C., is in the city visiting friends.

— Messrs. L. D. Mendlehall, Randleman; Lamb Henderson, J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; J. F. Maloney, North Carolina; J. S. Hartsell, Goldsboro; S. F. Craig, Southport; O. H. Guion, Newbern; H. Blount, Wilson, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. J. De Carteret has gone to St. Augustine, Fla., to accept a position as engineer in the railroad service there. His numerous friends here regret to part with him and wish him much success in his new field. He was connected with the A. C. L. for several years.

Forecast for To-Day.

For North Carolina, fair, except rain on the coast; slightly colder; north winds.

For South Carolina, fair, except rain on the coast; light north winds.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Receipts here yesterday 504 bales; same day last year, 164.

— New York futures closed steady; January, 5.49; February, 5.48; March, 5.47; April, 5.51, May, 5.55; June, 5.59 July 5 62; August, 5 66; September, 5.71; October, 5 76

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—881 bales cotton, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—105 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 188 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—19 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls tar.

Tug Anna and flat—38 bales cotton 19 casks spirits, 99 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar.

Rafts—704 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 504 bales; spirits turpentine, 45 casks; rosin, 961 bbls; tar, 67 bbls; crude turpentine, 27 bbls.

FIRE IN PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Damage to Building Slight—Loss on Stock Estimated at Six to Eight Hundred Dollars.

An alarm of fire was sent in from Box No. 23, Water and Chesnut streets yesterday about one o'clock, caused by fire being discovered in the back part of the Wilmington Paper Company's place of business. Mr. Geo. G. Lewis, the manager, went to the rear of his store and discovered it on fire. He began at once to raise a row. Until the arrival of the department buckets and water coolers played a prominent part in the efforts of persons who arrived early on the scene to extinguish the flames, but it was apparent that these efforts would prove futile; and, although some thought otherwise, there was nothing for the firemen to do but to turn a stream right on the fire and thereby avoid all risk of the flames getting beyond the room in which they originated. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss on stock was estimated at $600 to $800—mostly by water—and fully covered by insurance with the following companies: Liverpool, London & Globe, represented by Jos. D. Smith, $1 000, and in The Georgia Home, represented by W. W. Hodges, $500.

Mr. Geo. G. Lewis lost $800 by damage to shoe samples uninsured, and Mr. Jno. H. Lewis, damage to samples, $50; no insufance. The damage to building is estimated at $50.

Superior Court.

In the Superior Court yesterday, in the case of Samuel Bear, Sr., vs. W. N. Harriss and J. T. Harper, in which the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, an appeal was taken by defendants.

In the case of the University of North Carolina vs. Geo. W. Davis, an appeal was craved and granted to defendant.

Judgment was given for plaintiffs in the case of Smith & Gilchrist vs. Blackburn & Wall.

The case of Jno. C. McRae vs. Charles Tietgen, suit for possession of a cow, was tried, and given to the jury late in the afternoon, when the Court took recess until 10 a. m. to-day. The jury had not been able to agree upon a verdict at midnight.

The Smith Sisters.

The sale of tickets and seats for the Elite Course opens this morning at Yates'. No one need hesitate about getting tickets now because of the weather. 'Tis sure to clear up before to-morrow night; at least it always does for the Elite Course. They *never* have bad weather. The following telegram was received yesterday by Secretary Diggs from the General Secretary at Charlotte, where the ladies "concerted" Tuesday night. It speaks highly of them, but then everybody does that:

"Push Smith Sisters. Large house; unusual attraction; people highly pleased; Miss Marguerite phenomenal reader."

He Will Probably Go Back to Georgia.

Jas. E. Tynor, the young white man in jail here, charged with tampering with the fire-alarm boxes and sending in false alarms of fire, will probably be sent to his friends in Georgia, who, as told in the STAR yesterday, have written to Mayor Fishblate in regard to the matter. With the letters were certificates duly authenticated, showing that Tynor had escaped from a lunatic asylum in Georgia, and it is further alleged that his friends did not know where he was until publication of his arrest was made. His friends in Georgia have been notified that they can take him home if they will come for him.

Solomon Grundy Party.

A "Solomon Grundy party" was given Tuesday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Naumburg, complimentary to Miss Marie Rosenstock, of Petersburg, Va., Mrs. Naumburg's sister. There were about thirty couples present. Seven large tables were arranged and seven different games were played progressively—one at each table—representing the seven romances in Solomon Grundy's life. After a few hours spent pleasantly refreshments were served to those present.

Still Have Hope.

The Richmond *State* says of a matter recently referred to in the STAR:

The relatives of Edward Hanewinckel have not given up all hope that he is alive. One of the most cheering things to them is that some time ago a merchant shipped oil from Newport News to Barcelona, Spain, and the vessel which carried it did not reach its destination for four months. The Norris sailed on October 15th, three and a half months ago.

Envelope Party.

The junior department of the Epworth League of Grace M. E. Church, under the excellent management of Mrs. W. H. Shaw, enjoyed a delightful sociable Tuesday evening at her residence on North Fourth street. It was known as an "envelope party," all the members bringing sealed envelopes with money inclosed to be used for charitable purposes. The amount contributed by the little folks was $17 24.

K. of P. in Lumberton.

The Knights of this town, says the Lumberton *Robesonian*, will be delighted to learn that Col. W. J. Woodward, Capt. T. D. Meares and Mr. W. S. Wishart will be here on the night of Feb. 1st to give our lodge an opportunity of adopting the uniform rank. Capt. Meares instituted the lodge at this place and he esteems it next to the one in Wilmington, to which he belongs. We trust the Knights will remember the date and give those brethren a rousing welcome.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Bladen County.

Mr. W. J. Parker, a prominent citizen of Bladen county, died Tuesday night last at his home, Parkersburg, in that county. He was well known in mercantile circles in Wilmington as a prosperous farmer and merchant, and had many friends here who will hear of his death with sorrow.

BIRDS AND BIRD LAWS.

The Birds Should Be Protected in North Carolina—Without This They Will Soon Be Exterminated.

That veteran sportsman Wade Harris of the Charlotte *News*, thus discourses on birds and birds laws:

In our legislative report, the other day, was an item to the effect that a bill had been presented to the Legislature to allow farmers to ship quail out of the State. Isn't this playing into the hands of merchant farmers in the cities and towns? Despite the restrictions of laws heretofore in force, the partridge is being steadily and surely exterminated in this State, and every farmer knows that what is needed is more protection for the birds. The subject of protecting the birds is being agitated all over the country and there is need of such agitation. The Newcastle (Pa) *News* says: "The scarcity of quail in Pennsylvania this year should teach the lesson that there must be a law prohibiting their killing for at least three years to come. Not only that, but the law now in force, prohibiting the selling of the birds, should be supplemented when the open season begins after the long period of protection, by a law making it unlawful to take dead quail out of the county in which they were killed. Missouri instituted such a law after the long quail killing prohibition ended and it is vigorously enforced. The railways require their employes to watch for any violation of the law, and all judicial officers inflict prompt and severe penalties. The consequence of this protection of the quail is that the birds fairly swarm in Missouri, and the stock, under present laws, seems likely to be everlasting."

The *News* would suggest a law modeled after that of Missouri, with the further restriction that it shall be unlawful to shoot partridges except in the months of December and January. There is big money in partridges for the farmers, but they must first have the partridges. This end can be attained easily by passing a protective law. With the proper laws, ten covies will be found three years hence where there is now but one.

TRUE TO CHARLESTON.

A Coast Line Official Denies the Rumor that the Line Will Give Us the Go-by.

Mr. Horace M. Emerson, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line system, says the *News and Courier*, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Emerson was on his way to Augusta and stopped over here for a few hours on business for his road. Mr. Emerson is one of the most popular railroad men whose business brings them to Charleston, and he is always a welcome guest in the city.

A Reporter for this paper spoke to Mr. Emerson regarding the recent rumor that the Atlantic Coast Line contemplated building a spur from Pregnall's to Green Pond some time in the near future, and running its Florida special train via the Charleston, Sumter and Northern, and this extension to Jacksonville. Mr. Emerson laughed when he was spoken to on the subject. He had, he said, seen the article in the *News and Courier*, but had paid very little attention to it. What the Coast Line's intentions regarding the acquisition or construction of new roads might or might not be he was not prepared to say, but he could state positively that he had heard nothing of any such scheme as that suggested by the correspondent. He would say that the Coast Line was not going to abandon Charleston under any circumstances. Its interests here were entirely too important for anyone to seriously imagine that its course could ever be likewise.

Mr. Emerson ran out to Summerville and spent the night at the Pine Forest Inn, and in the morning went on over to Augusta.

WHY THE MILLS COME SOUTH.

The Chief Profit is Not in Growing but Manufacturing Cotton.

The Greenville, S. C., *Mountaineer* says: "The movement of the cotton mills from New England is a most significant fact in the history of the great staple. It comes at a time when the cotton production at the South is suffering from the worst depression ever known; not that prices have never been as low, but in former days the cotton production was not the absorbing business of nearly the entire population as in recent years. Then provisions were made at home for the greater portion of the people, white and black, and the low price of cotton visibly affected the richer and more independent class of citizens. Now there is not an industry of any kind which does not feel the depressing influence of the low prices in the cotton market. At such a time the transfer of very large milling interests from New England to this section means the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing interests, because the coming of the mills will stimulate afresh the conviction that the chief margin of profit lies not in the growth of the staple, but in its preparation for market as a manufactured product."

One of John C. Davis' Victims.

In the case of Nancy Dixon vs. the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, taken up from New Hanover on appeal, the Supreme Court decides in favor of the defendant as follows:

"The plaintiff, trusting implicitly in the fraudulent representations of one Davis, executed a mortgage, without reading it or requesting it to be read to her, upon faith of which, Davis, acting presumably as her agent, obtained money from the defendant company. The plaintiff seeks to set aside the deed upon the ground of fraud in the representation; Held, that this is fraud in the *factum* and therefore not void. Equity will not grant relief against an innocent party who has parted with his money on faith of the mortgage.

Freshet in the Cape Fear.

Private advices from Fayetteville yesterday were that the water in the river is steadily rising and another big freshet is expected. The is scarcely a doubt that the steamboat *A. P. Hurt* will be floated by the rising waters.

Fire Last Night.

The store and dwelling of George Bell, colored, corner of Eighth and Dawson streets, was destroyed by fire last night about half-past eleven o'clock. The property is said to have been insured. The building was insured for $300 with Mr. Jos. D. Smith's agency.

— Forty-nine Parts of the American Encyclopaedic Dictionary may now be ordered. Send one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part. Take advantage of this opportunity to secure the best Dictionary and Encyclopaedia combined at a very low price.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

POPULIST CAUCUS ON THE QUESTION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

They Fear to Make a Change—A Determined Purpose Shown to Cut Down Appropriations For State Institutions—Radical Changes Will be Made—Routine Proceedings of the House and Senate.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Doughton presiding. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Daniel, of the city, the Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Petitions were then presented as follows:

Mr. McCosky, in regard to charter of town of Jamesville.

Mr. Mewborne, in regard to the stock law.

Reports of standing committees were then made.

Bills and resolutions were then introduced as follows:

Mr. Long, to let the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Mr. McCosky, to amend the charter of Jamesville, Martin county.

Mr. Candler, to repeal chapter 98, Laws 1887, in regard to town charter.

Mr. White, of Alamance, to incorporate the Burlington Banking Company.

Mr. Norris, to amend section 2218 of the Code for the encouragement and promotion of agriculture.

Mr. Hoover, to amend section 1799 of the Code reducing the fees for probation of liens.

Mr. Bellamy, to amend an act incorporating the town of Springhope, Nash county.

Mr Farthing, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

The calendar was then taken up, and the following bills and resolutions were disposed of as follows:

To amend chapter 190, Laws 1893, to have a local board of managers for normal department of Cullowhee School. Passed second and third readings.

To work public roads by taxation and employment of convict labor; re-referred.

For relief of David Fox, of Alexander county, an ex-Confederate soldier; tabled.

That the Auditor draw his warrant for $1 605, to cover old claims in Treasury Department; re-referred.

For relief of Sheriff Sutton, of Bladen county; re-referred.

To amend section 1, chapter 486, Laws 1889; tabled.

To amend the charter of the Fayetteville Compress Company; re-referred.

To abolish the Interior Court of Swain county; passed second and third readings.

To repeal chapter 246, Laws of 1885, relating to the stock law of Pamlico county; passed second and third readings.

To incorporate the trustees of Watts Hospital, in the city of Durham, passed second and third readings.

To amend chapter 268, Private Laws of 1891, in regard to the control of Trinity Park, Durham; passed second and third readings.

Bill for relief of ex-Sheriff Sutton, of Bladen county, was reconsidered and passed its final reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, the Speaker in the chair. Prayer by Rev. L. L. Smith of the House.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Sundry memorials in the contested election case of Gatling against L. L. Smith from Gates county.

Sundry depositions in the case of J. F. Newsom against B. B. Winborne, of Bertie county.

Mr Robinson, petition of citizens of Anson county asking for a temperance law like that of Mississippi.

Mr Crumel, petition of citizens of Goose Creek Island against the repeal of the law preventing the setting of pound and Dutch nets in the waters of Pamlico Sound.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Bill for the relief of W. M. Watson, of Craven county. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill to extend time for collecting taxes in Clay, Cherokee, Jackson and Rutherford counties. Reported without prejudice.

Bill relating to labor of convicts in Bertie county. Favorable.

Bill changing lines of certain townships in Forsyth county. Favorable.

Bill to repeal chapter 196, Laws of 1893. Favorable.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr Pool, bill to incorporate Cedar Lumber and Shingle Company.

Mr Martin, to amend the charter of Kinston, Lenoir county.

Mr Henderson, bill to incorporate the North Wilkesboro Academical and Industrial Institute.

Mr. Crumel, to clear out and improve North Deep creek, Yadkin county.

Mr Smith, of Stanly, to amend the charter of Albemarle, Stanly county.

Mr Burnham, to repeal chapter 84, Laws of 1893.

Mr Harris, of Gaston, to prohibit sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of South Pound Church, Gaston county.

Mr Winborne, to authorize entry of certain vacant land in Bertie county.

Mr Young, for relief of John W. Thompson, receiver.

Mr Young, to aid the North Carolina institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind at Raleigh.

Mr Williams, of Craven, to incorporate the Congdon-Broaddus Tramway Company.

Mr Williams, of Craven, to incorporate Rising Sun Lodge of Independent Order of Good Samaritans of Newbern.

Mr Williams, of Craven, to amend the charter of Reliance Engine Co. No. 1 of Newbern.

Mr Williams, of Craven, to return certain old records of Craven county.

Mr Mayse, to change Hobgood precinct in Granville county.

Mr Taylor (by request), to amend the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville.

Mr Peace, to repeal section 28, chapter 96, Laws of 1893.

Mr Ewart, to authorize the appointment of women as notaries public. Also, bill to protect keepers of inns. Also, papers in the case of Morphew against Tomlinson.

Mr McCall, to amend chapter 198, Laws of 1889. Relates to pensions.

Mr Reinhardt, for the drainage of the lowlands in Lincoln and Gaston counties.

Mr. Winborne, to authorize the entry of certain vacant lands in Hertford county.

Mr. Burnham, to repeal chapter 84, Laws of 1893.

Mr. Lineback offered petitions (just received) of citizens of Richmond and Robeson counties against establishment of the new county of Scotland.

BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE.

Bill to incorporate the Stock Mutual Insurance Co., of Greensboro. Passed.

Bill to abolish the office of tax collector in Madison county. Passed.

Bill to levy a special tax to build a bridge across Tuckasegee river. Passed.

Bill to require fire insurance companies to pay full value of policies Passed.

Resolution to appoint a joint select Committee on Expenditures in the various State Departments. Urges special investigation into the Agricultural Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Insane Asylum and Penitentiary. Passed third reading.

Bill to allow working of convicts on public roads in Lincoln county. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour for the special order having arrived the House took up the bill for the formation of the new county of Scotland out of the county of Richmond. An earnest and very general debate was precipitated, indulged in by Democrats, Populists and Republicans on each side of the question.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The bill to establish the county of Scotland passed the House this afternoon by vote of 53 to 37. All three parties divided pretty generally. It is belived, however, the bill will be killed in the Senate.

The Populists held a caucus to-night on the question of county government. A prominent Republican member of the House said the Populists feared to make a change, lest it would give the Eastern counties to the Democrats and divide the West.

The Election Committee held a long session this afternoon on the case of Pearson against Monroe. Messrs. Aycock and Allen made unanswerable arguments in favor of Monroe, Democrat. No action was taken, but a member of the committee says Monroe will certainly retain his seat.

Much earnestness is displayed by the Republicans and Populists to investigate and cut down some of the State institutions, and some radical changes, it is said, will soon be made.

OPERA HOUSE.

Robert Downing—Eugenie Blair—Fine Performance—Large Attendance.

Although the weather was extremely inclement, there was a large audience at the Opera House last night to greet the distinguished Robert Downing and the beautiful and charming Eugenie Blair, and their splendid company of players.

The audience was treated to a double comedy bill in the presentation of "David Garrick" and "French Marriage."

The "French Marriage" is a charming one-act play, which was presented first by Mr. Downing as *Sangfroid*, with Mr. Wm. Frederick as *Alphonso* and Miss Blair as *Pauline*. This little play was comic, indeed, and afforded excellent opportunity for the players to show themselves, which they seemed to take especial advantage of, and elicited much applause from the audience.

In "David Garrick," the leading and seemingly most appreciated characters were those taken by Mr. Downing, Miss Blair, Miss Lindley, Mrs. Bates, Miss Newhall and Mr. J. R. Amory.

The whole entertainment was one of refinement and talent and the audience seemed pleased and highly entertained.

— The American Encyclopaedic Dictionary is now complete in 49 Parts. Send in orders at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elite Concert.

The last of the season.—The Six Smith Sisters, a company of vocalists, presenting a thoroughly popular, artistic and pleasing programme, arousing unbound interest everywhere. Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Friday, February 1st.

Admission 50 cents. Reserve seats without extra charge at Yates' Thursday. tu th fr jan 29 3t

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County made and entered at the April term, A. D. 1894, in an action therein pending wherein John H. Gore was plaintiff and C. P. Lockey was defendant, the undersigned commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, on Monday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock m., the following tract or parcel of land, to wit: Situate in the City of Wilmington, and beginning at a point in the Eastern line of Seventh street 198 feet South of the southeastern intersection of Seventh and Dawson streets, and running thence eastwardly parallel with Dawson street 165 feet thence northwardly parallel with Seventh street 198 feet to the southern line of Dawson street, thence westwardly with the said southern line of Dawson street 33 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Seventh street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Dawson street 66 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Seventh street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Dawson street 66 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Seventh street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Dawson street 66 feet to the eastern line of Seventh street, thence southwardly with said eastern line of Seventh street 66 feet to the beginning, the same being parts of the western halves of lots 1 and 3 and all of the Western half of lot No. 3 in Block No. 37 according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 20 dc th Commissioner.

Coal, Coal,

Red Ash Egg, White Ash Egg,
White Ash Stove.
Chestnut Coal, Furnace Coal,
Pea Coal, Foundry Coal,
Tennessee Lump, Pochahontas Lump

Wood, Wood.

OAK, ASH, LIGHTWOOD.
All Coal and Wood of the best quality and Lowest Prices.
J. A. SPRINGER.
dec 28 tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers
American, English And German
Hardware
Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition, &c.
sep 29 tf

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Damp Weather



Suggests warm Clothing for the body. Wet feet make sickness. We have Rubber Shoes of every style.

Also the best line of Shoes in the State. Our $2.50 Gent's Hand Welts are superb. Cost you $3.50 anywhere else. Call and see us.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
108 North Front St.,
Jan 29 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.



And HAIR and SCALP Cleaner.

The only preparation that will restore the Hair in all its elegance, and is a positive and perfectly safe cure for baldness. Stops hair from falling. Makes it grow thick and long. Is no DYE. Seven Sutherland sisters' Scalp Cleaner is the only Dandruff cure. For Shampooing it has no equal. Price, Hair Grower, $1, six bottles for $5. Soap Cleaner, 50 cents. See the photograph of the Seven Sutherland Sisters (group) on every box. Ladies should not fail to use the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Dressing Combs.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y. City.

The ladies of Wilmington are particularly requested to call at the Drug Store of

J. Hicks Bunting,
Y. M. C. A. Building,

and see the young lady with long beautiful hair, who will be there for Two Weeks on and after Feb. 4th.
jan 27 tf

Thorburn's Extra Early
Seed Potatoes,
THE EARLIEST
Seed Potatoes in the World.

That is what we remarked and what we guarantee. We also have a hundred barrels left of Houlton Early Rose; these we also guarantee to be the best stock.

Write for circular and price list.

DOZIER & LEE,
Jobbing Crocers,
jan 27 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CHOICE
Seed Potatoes.
HOULTON
EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats.

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,
Meat, Salt,
MOLASSES, &c., &c.
WORTH & WORTH
jan 17 tf

DON'T

Buy a Bicycle until you have seen and examined our 1895 Victors, which will be here Friday. Weighs from 15 to 30 pounds.

20 pound	Crescent Scorcher	$90.00
23 "	Crescent No. 1	75.00
21 "	Boy's Wheel	25.00

For sale at
HEINSBERGER'S.
jan 24 tf

Butter, Butter.

15 tubs Butter on consignment and must be sold.
50 bbls. Seed E. Rose Potatoes.
50 bbls. Pork.
25,000 lbs. Dry Sides.
75 lbs. Sugar, 50 bags Coffee. Also Salt. Guano, Peanuts, Molasses and other goods.
D. L. GORE.
jan 24 D&W tf

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first in work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser.
Experts in Barbering.
11 South Front St.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements [illegible] per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 31. 1895

GRAIN VS. COTTON.

In the ten States South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and the three South of Missouri and West of the Mississippi river, the corn crop of 1894 was, according to the figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture 482,253,060 bushels, valued at $241,631,560, as against 370,862,123 bushels in 1880. The wheat crop was 50,707,020 bushels valued at $28,323,314, against 51,622,192 bushels in 1880. The oat crop was 78 675,951 bushels valued at $32,769 189, against 43,252,194 bushels in 1880. This makes an aggregate grain crop of 611,625,031 bushels, valued at $302,724,063, against an aggregate crop of 465,726,509 bushels in 1880. Here we have an aggregate increase of 146,098 522 bushels, counting the somewhat remarkable decrease of 915,172 bushels in wheat, attributable to the fact, probably, that while the all cotton, and all-tobacco craze was on our cotton lunatics and tobacco lunatics concluded that it was wiser to buy flour than raise wheat. We conclude that this is the reason because in some sections of the South which years ago raised not only wheat enough for home consumption but much to sell had about abandoned wheat culture, until last year when it was resumed.

As showing the capacity of the South as well as what her farmers can do when they try, it may be noted that this increase in the grain crop was made at the same time that the cotton and tobacco crops were immensely increased, the former being almost doubled.

The cotton crop of last year is the largest crop ever grown, but lacks $8,229,063 of being worth as much as the grain crop, which is valued at $302,624.063, against $294,495,000 for the cotton crop. If we include with the grain crop, the grass, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, &c., each of which figures as an important factor in bringing money into the South, it will be found that the cotton crop is very heavily discounted.

As large as this grain crop is there was no special effort to make it. There was a little more effort, of course, than usual, because many of our farmers have become convinced of the folly of depending upon Western grain bins and slaughter pens for their bread and meat and consequently more of them than usual determined to raise their own supplies last year and did it; but not one in a hundred planted grain of any kind with an idea of going upon the market to sell it. The object with most of them was simply to raise enough to supply the home needs, or local demand, and thus avoid the necessity of buying and importing as they had been doing. What was grown was on a comparatively small increase in the acreage given to grain.

Of course it is neither expected nor to be desired that Southern farmers should give their whole attention to the cultivation of grain, even if they could abandon cotton, but suppose they were to do so, what a crop they could raise. The crop of last year would dwindle into insignificance beside it. Suppose, again, that the intensified system of farming were generally pursued and this were the rule instead of the exception, what might not the possibilities of this Southland be, when the product of the acres were multiplied by three or four? This is not only possible, but it has been so fully shown by practical results that there is no ground to doubt it.

It is not to be desired that Southern farmers should give all their attention to grain, &c., to the exclusion of other staple crops, but it is to be desired that the South may become permanently a grain and grass-growing section and that these crops should not only increase and receive some but much and systematic attention, until we raise not only enough of these to supply the needs of our own people, but have a surplus, to sell if the price should be inducement enough to put it upon the market.

When a reasonable acreage, in proportion to other crops, of grain and grass becomes the rule among Southern farmers, then the way will be opened for the adoption of the intensified system of farming because the farm will then become a factor in producing the fertilizers necessary to carrying out that system, and the crops that are grown will become the feeders of the land that produces them. The bushels of grain that are harvested leave tons of straw to feed cattle and become converted into manure. The acres of grass that are mown make fat cattle and help to make fat lands that will produce more grass or more of anything else that is planted upon them. When this system is adopted and every farmer becomes the provider of the land-food his farm needs the commercial fertilizers which have been such a big item in the cost of Southern farming will play a very insignificant part compared with the part they have played. They may and doubtless will continue to be advantageously used on certain crops, but only as auxiliaries, not as necessary factors in cultivation.

Men learn much in the school of adversity, perhaps as much as in any other school, and may it not be that the low price of cotton, while it hurts, is a blessing after all, by turning the attention of our farmers to those other crops which have life-sustaining properties in them, and which would, if it came to that, make the South independent and prosperous if she never grew a pound of cotton.

MINOR MENTION.

A Washington press dispatch published in the STAR yesterday announces that Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court had decided that the Pension Office had no right to reduce the pension of Judge Long, of Michigan, and issued a mandamus directing the Commissioner of Pensions to restore the pension to the original figures. This is an interesting case. Judge Long is an associate Justice on the Supreme Court bench of the State of Michigan, for which service he draws a salary of $7,000 a year. He had been drawing a pension for wounds received during the war, while serving as a Federal soldier, but after the passage of the dependent pension act had his pension re-rated and raised to $75 a month. To do this it required that he should not only be incapacitated by the nature of his wounds or ailments for self-support, but that he must be so helpless as to require the services of an attendant to take care of him. Under the re-rating he was classed as one of the totally helpless. When the Commissioner Lochren, himself an ex Federal soldier, came into office and began the work of purging the pension roll of fraudulent pension-drawers, he struck the name of Judge Long, of Michigan, and learning that he was able-bodied enough to serve on the Supreme Court bench of that State, and draw a salary of $7,000 a year, naturally concluded that he couldn't be totally helpless, and therefore served notice upon him that unless he showed cause why this $75 pension should be paid his name would be stricken from the roll and the pension in the meantime withheld. The answer made was the filing of proceedings in the Courts to compel the Commissioner to pay the pension, with the result as above stated. The question arises, if this decision be right and the Commissioner of Pensions has no right to reduce the pension of Judge Long, to which he has no just or lawful claim, what right has he to withhold or reduce a fraudulent pension in any case? If this decision be law then the Pension Office is virtually in the power of the fraud and bummer.

⁂

The impression seems to be in Washington that the financial bill offered by Mr. Springer, embodying the recommendations of the President, may pass Congress with some amendments. The nature of these amendments has not been stated. The Republicans, it is said, are now showing more of a disposition to do something, as some of them do not like the idea of leaving things in their present chaotic condition and having the responsibility thrown upon them of solving the financial puzzle in the event of an extra session being called, which is regarded as inevitable if this Congress fail to relieve the Treasury from its embarrassments. By his candid statement of the condition of the Treasury and its dependence on Congress for relief, the President has thrown the responsibility upon Congress and the Republican minority cannot escape its share of the responsibility. This is, perhaps, the view that some of them take in the greater willingness they show to listen to the Democrats and to do something. In the meantime the Treasury raiders are at work reducing the gold reserve, which they have got down to $48,000,000, the lowest figure reached since the resumption of specie payments. They are drawing the gold and hoarding it to be ready for the next issue of bonds, which they are confidently anticipating, which must come now, whatever the action of Congress may be.

⁂

It seems that some of the Pop.-Rep. combine legal lights have discovered that there is a constitutional impediment in the way of abolishing the Boards of County Commissioners, so they will be content to let the county commissioners continue until their terms of office expire, but they will knock the stuffing out of them by divesting them of the powers and prerogatives they enjoy at present. As they can neither abolish nor control these Boards, they will reduce them as nearly to the condition of ciphers as they can. There is not an act so far proposed which is to affect the people of the whole State, directly or indirectly which has not been inspired by strictly partisan motives and drawn upon partisan lines, with a view to winning in the next election and holding power in the State. Our opinion is that they have so completely thrown off the disguise and so plainly shown their hands, that there will be a reaction and the combiners and intriguers will come to grief.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Some pretty tough specimens have recently been elected to the United States Senate. But the day has long gone by when the country considered the Senate a great body. —*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— David B. Hill is a daisy to be preaching to the Democratic party that the majority should control, and individuals should surrender their opinions when they conflict with the expressed will of the majority. He forgets possibly his own recalcitrant course in the Senate during the discussion of the tariff bill, but the rest of the country does not.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Thanks to the refusal of New York importers to pay any part of the customs duties in gold the Government gold reserve continues to decline. Perhaps, the very patriotic New York capitalists entertain the idea that they may yet force the Government into a corner and to pay a premium on gold. As a matter of fact they are simply forcing Congress to take up and enact a currency reform measure.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— The Treasury of the United States is a sieve through which the gold of the country is flowing in a constant stream to foreign lands. Yet so enamored of this system appear to be the Democrats and Republicans in Congress that that they will not agree upon any effective step by which the outflow of gold may be arrested. Is this indifference due to the belief in Congress that the American people have no clear understanding of the mischiefs of the Treasury see saw, and no desire to correct them?—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lenoir *Topic*: Sunday morning, January 27th, at his home on the Yadkin, Major David E Bower, father of Congressman W. H. Bower, died after a long and protracted illness.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: We regret to learn of the destruction Friday night of the Broadhurst school house, in Indian Springs township, by an accidental fire. It will doubtless be rebuilt at once.

— Concord *Standard*: Mr. J. B. Greene, of Garmon's, this county, was in the office, and tells of a novel rat trap, through which he has caught sixty-nine of the pesty animals He has a two-bushel wash-pot, which was half filled with water and cotton seed. A board was placed to run from the floor to the top of the pot for the rats to walk up on and dive off This is a good scheme The largest number caught in one night was fourteen and the smallest eight. Mr. Greene says saw dust or corn will answer as well as cotton seed.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Deputy Pickard reports the seizure, near Bahama, Durham county, of a 125 gallon illicit still and outfit, with 2,000 gallons of beer and a lot of whiskey. This is supposed to be owned by John Laws, who also runs a registered still. For fifteen years he has been suspected of being a moon shiner, but sufficient evidence to convict him has never been obtained. Deputy Pickard has two other seizures to report—a 100 gallon still with 200 gallons of beer, near Bushy Fork, owned by William Stanford, and a 25 gallon still near Rougemont, owned by Thos. Grey and John Monk.

TWINKLINGS.

— Jillson says marriage may be a failure, but the man who embarks in it usually has to pay 100 cents on the dollar.—*Buffalo Courier*

— It is said that a recent earthquake in Persia killed 100 women in one bath We think we could guess what caused the convulsion.—*Chicago Dispatch*

— "I can't help my dislike for it," said Meandering Mike. "I oncet seen a sign in the suburbs that said 'water works,' an' I never could have no respect for it sence."—*Wash Star.*

— At the Theatre—Waggs—How gloomy that curtain is!

Gaggs—Wait till you have seen the play, and you will think the curtain the brightest thing in the house.—*N Y. Tribune*

— Briggs (emphatically)—"I tell you that fellow Strawber knows the value of a dollar."

Griggs—"You must have been trying to borrow some money from him."—*Detroit Free Press*

— Girl (jokingly)—"I'd like a place where I'll have everything I want, nothing to do and no one to boss me."

Clerk—"This miss, is an employment office, not a matrimonial agency."—*London Tit Bits.*

— Doctor—The pellets I left were to produce sleep. Did they have that effect?

Patient—Yes, indeed; the nurse never waked once during the night.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

— Chubbs—I'm going to have a yacht built this winter Going to call her the Mermaid. Appropriate name, don't you think?

Dubbs—Fair—might be still more appropriate, though, to call her Bar Maid. —*Life.*

John Y. McRae, druggist, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "Some of the cures made by the Japanese Pile Cure is wonderful and from my dealings with you for the past 8 years, I know your guarantee is perfectly good." J. H. HARDIN, J. HICKS BUNTING. †

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores. Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †



NO LONGER DOWNTRODDEN.

But the Cook Showed Her Power Just the Same.

They liked living in the suburbs, oh, so much better than in town. The railroad ride was really beneficial to health, and had they not gathered three roses from the bush in the front yard last summer? Still there was a serpent in their Eden, and this serpent was the hired girl—or the lack of her. So when the new one proved to be a treasure life indeed put on a rosy hue to the young Flutterleys.

One evening, however, on coming home Mr. Flutterley saw a tiny crease on his wife's brow which even the perfection of the soup failed to drive away.

"Is—it the cook?" he faltered after the roast, a sight to tempt an anchorite, had been brought on.

"Oh, no. She seems quite satisfied," replied his wife in a tepid tone. "But, Chesterfield, don't you think that in time I might learn to cook as well as she does?"

"For your second husband perhaps, my dear. I really don't believe that I could survive much more experimenting."

"Oh, Chesterfield, how can you!"

"Only a joke, my love, a mere joke. Still I think that I could be willing to put the cook's young man up at my club, to allow her weekly reception days—anything to retain her services. But how about your political work? Does Mrs. Van Smith still talk of bolting the ticket?"

"Yes, indeed. She says that her conscience will not allow her to vote for a woman who wears such atrocious bonnets as our candidate does. Still I hope we have mended matters by putting her on the reception committee at our 5 o'clock tea rally."

"I should hope so indeed."

"Yes. Oh, how glad I am that woman is no longer the poor, downtrodden creature she has ever been!"

"Humph! Have you been out on your bicycle today?"

"Yes, and, oh, Chesterfield, a horrid man made such remarks concerning my bloomers! However, I just passed him by in silent scorn. The time has gone by when woman will be dictated to and terrorized out of doing what she knows to be right."

"Well, well! And so the members of your ward club intend to ride up to the pole in boomers to cast their votes?"

"Yes. Will it not be a splendid victory for the advancement of woman and the casting off of old shackles? Oh, Chesterfield, what shall I do if I have to give it all up?"

"Give it up! Why, I don't object."

"Humph! I should think not, but—cook! She—oh, Chesterfield, she says that she will never cook another beefsteak in this house unless I vote for her candidate!"—Chicago Tribune.

Dangerous.

"Look at these bottles," said a well known druggist. "Do you notice anything peculiar about them?"

He pointed to an assortment of bottles that were about to be packed up for a customer. Each one bore a label marked in plain letters "Poison." There were also death's heads and crossbones beneath the labels. The bottles were of all sizes and sorts.

"What does it mean? Wholesale suicide—hey?"

"Not by any means. Those are the toilet essences of a young woman of fashion. They are prescriptions for the complexion, sleeping drafts, tinctures, and that large bottle is plain ammonia, but we must mark them all so that in case a juvenile in the family should drink of their contents a coroner's jury would exonerate us. See?"

"Alas," murmured the other man as he gazed on the deadly assortment, "to this complexion have we come at last!" and he gave an inward thanksgiving that he was still a bachelor.—Detroit Free Press.

His Idea.

"Were you in the fight?" asked an officer of an elderly negro on a steamer after taking a fort.

"Had a little taste of it, sah."

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No, sah. I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?"

"Yes, sah. Would have run sooner if I had known it was comin."

"Why, that is not very creditable to your courage."

"Dat isn't my line, sah—cookin my perfeshun."

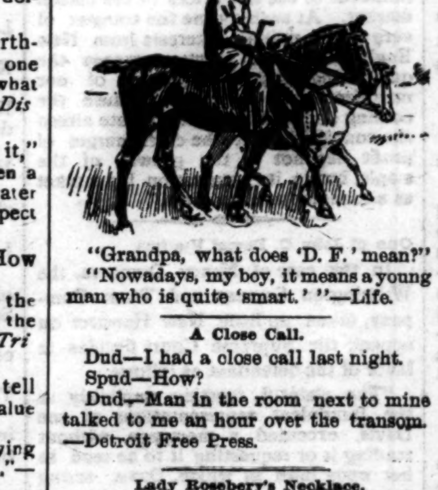
"Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation's nothin to me by the side of life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other peoples?"

"It's worth more to me, sah."—Exchange.

Precisely.



"Grandpa, what does 'D. F.' mean?"
"Nowadays, my boy, it means a young man who is quite 'smart.'"—Life.

A Close Call.

Dud—I had a close call last night.

Spud—How?

Dud—Man in the room next to mine talked to me an hour over the transom. —Detroit Free Press.

Lady Rosebery's Necklace.

Some years ago an old Frenchwoman died in a poor part of Dublin, and her little effects were put up for auction. Among other odds and ends was a necklace of dirty looking green stones, which did not attract much attention. However, a shrewd pair of Jews thought there might be "money in it" and decided on purchasing, clubbing together £5 for the purpose.

On taking it to a well known jeweler he promptly offered £1,500, which sum they refused, and sold the necklace of purest emeralds for £7,000 in London, where Lord Rosebery on his marriage purchased it for something like £20,000.

The old Frenchwoman's mother had been attached to the court of France, and the emeralds had once formed part of the crown jewels.—London Answers.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr King's New Discovery, for Consumption Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Fry Fish

and other food in Cottolene and there will be no complaint of indigestion or dyspepsia. It is more *healthful*, more "*economical*, better in flavor than any other shortening. Genuine put up in pail with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.

Made only by
The
N. K. Fairbank
Company,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu th sa chan e

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"College Days," a comedy by genial, big Burr McIntosh, will be seen in New York city during the present season.

Mr. James T. Powers has just been engaged by Mr. Charles Frohman to play the title role in "The New Boy" on tour.

The Theatre des Refuses, in Paris, will be known hereafter by its new name, Theatre d'Appel. The reason is obvious.

The vice chancellor of Oxford (England) university has forbidden the performance of "Sowing the Wind" within his jurisdiction.

A German composer (Goldmark) is at work on a one act opera to be entitled "The Cricket on the Hearth," based on Dickens' work.

Charles Frohman will produce William Gillette's new comedy, entitled "Too Much Johnson," at the Columbia theater, Brooklyn, Oct. 29.

The Baireuth people have decided to abandon the Wagner performances next year, and consequently the mountain theater will be closed until 1896.

The next novelty that is to astonish New Yorkers is an "aquatic melodramatic sketch," written to show the feats of a troop of professional swimmers of both sexes.

When Jean Gerardy, the violoncellist, made his debut in 1890 his age was announced as 12 years. This season he is coming to America, and it is given out that he is 13.

Messrs. Canary and Lederer have began making arrangements for the production of a new burletta, "The Twentieth Century Girl," of which the libretto is by Sydney Rosenfeld and the music by Ludwig Englander.

Napoleon is invading the New York stage just as he has done the Parisian world. Mr. Richard Mansfield and his company are busily engaged in rehearsing a play written around the modern Cæsar by Mr. Lorimer Stoddard.

THE STAMP OF STYLE.

A full folded belt, with a bow resembling the four corners of a handkerchief with a knot in the middle, is a novelty.

Sleeves are growing shorter, and gloves are growing longer. Some ladies are wearing mousquetaire gloves extending almost to the elbows.

A new bodice has skirts short at the sides and running down in long points at the back. The front is in a very full ruffle and cut straight across.

Jackets of crochet, embroidery or passementerie are imported for use over fancy waists. They are without sleeves, are pointed and sloped back below the waist line and have turned over collars.

A pretty waist is made of accordion plaited silk. The collar, the shaped belt and cuffs are of passementerie. The sleeves above the elbows are enormously full, and the cuffs are straight from wrists to elbows.

A very comfortable wrap is of soft, thick wool, with a double breasted front, cape sleeves with half fitting sleeves inside, a slightly shaped back and a hood that may be drawn up over the head for evening wear.

A novelty, and one that there will be decided efforts to popularize, is the use of fancy plaid velvet as a combination material. Plaid yokes, deep cuffs, bodices, skirt panels and bands around the hems of skirts will be worn.

Yokes of embroidery are becoming more fashionable with every importation. Some of them have shoulder ruffles in epaulet fashion. Others suggest a round cape. Others are pointed at back and front, extending to the waist line.

A stylish costume has a flat fold of the material about 5 inches wide at the hem of the skirt. There is a double breasted jacket with lapels faced with corded silk, and a vest is suggested by a section of contrasting material, extending below the double point at the waist line.—New York Ledger.

GERMANY'S YOUNG MONARCH.

The kaiser must feel sorry for this country, which has to scrape along without any rulers by divine right.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Emperor William may not be a model monarch, but he can talk faster, work harder, act quicker, travel farther and decide matters more promptly than any other man in Germany.—New York Mail and Express.

If it were not for Emperor William, the royal news from Europe would be confined mainly to marriages, births and deaths. Germany's young but alert monarch has the very unusual royal faculty of being able to say something.—Baltimore American.

Kaiser Wilhelm has gone into superlative rhapsodies over his soldiers, such words as "magnificent" and "beyond praise" being employed in his address to the troops. And yet the kaiser declares that he thinks only of the peace of his people and of Europe.—Kansas City Star.

Reassured.

The knight errant was doing most of the talking.

"Fair lady," he vouchsafed, "I am seeking my fortune."

The regal maiden bent a pleased expression of countenance in his direction.

"I am glad to hear it," she answered. "From the frequency with which you called I didn't know but you were after mine."

There was a cold, metallic ring about her voice that augured ill for him, and he presently excused himself and left the country.—Detroit Tribune.

Expressive Sentences.

We give below a few gems culled from the works of Ponson du Terrail:

"Her hand was cold like that of a serpent."

"The countess was about to reply when a door opened and closed her mouth."

"'Ha, ha!' he exclaimed in Portuguese."

"The colonel paced backward and forward, with his hands behind his back, reading the newspaper."

"At this sight the negro's face grew dreadfully pale."

"The man was dressed in a velvet jacket and in pants of the same color." —Figaro.

The Power of Music.

To force a crowd of people to move fast or slow at their will was a favorite joke with two young men who had a talent for music. When traveling together, they would seek a retired window, or even the roof of the hotel where they were stopping, and with a drum and fife play a march for pedestrians below. It was their delight to see these people going faster or slower, as they chose.

Sometimes a brisk measure was selected, and then the stream of people flowed fast. Again, a slow tune set their feet to crawling. It often happened that the attention of the musicians would be attracted to the peculiar walk of some person who, having no music in his soul, could not be brought into step. In that case they performed Mohammed's miracle of the mountain, and accommodating fife and drum to his gait brought the rest of the street into the same pace.

On warm days they did cruel execution. Often did it happen that some stout old gentleman would be precipitated for some distance at a lively rate under the hot sun and would disappear from sight as a brisk and fiery execution of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" carried him steaming round a corner.—London Tit-Bits.

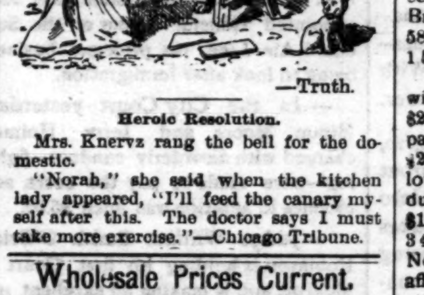
The Deficiency In the Buttonhole Situation.

A long felt want has just been filled by the invention of a migratory buttonhole. This is the way the originator describes it:

"A readily removable and transferable attachment, adapted to be fitted to an article of personal wear, to temporarily repair a broken buttonhole, consisting of a strip of noncorrosive material folded upon itself, so that its bight may be fitted over the edge of the garment and its folded members made to clasp both sides of the part of the garment through which the broken buttonhole is made, the members having openings formed in them near the centers, with the major axes extending transversely of the width of the folded members, the openings adapted to coincide with each other and with the broken buttonhole, and independent and readily detachable fastenings for immovably securing the free ends of the members to the garment to a point beyond the broken buttonhole."

So there need be no more marrying for the sake of button sewing. Those that are married already shall keep so. The rest can use the patent portable buttonhole.—Boston Transcript.

A Mighty Bad Fix.



—Truth.

Heroic Resolution.

Mrs. Knervz rang the bell for the domestic.

"Norah," she said when the kitchen lady appeared, "I'll feed the canary myself after this. The doctor says I must take more exercise."—Chicago Tribune.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	6
Standard	7¼	@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	8½	@	10½
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	8¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	6¼	@	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6½	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	....	@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℘ ℔	15	@	25
Northern	23	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	55
Virginia Meal	55	@	57½
COTTON TIES— ℘ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	12½	@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel		@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	2 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 50
" " Family	3 25	@	
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	55	@	55
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	55	@	55
Corn, mixed, from store		@	60
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	55
Cow Peas		@	60
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	....	@	8½
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2	@	2½
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	6¼	@	9½
North Carolina	6½	@	9
LIME, ℘ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	26
" " " in bbls		@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" " in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	1 15
OILS, ℘ gallon—			
Kerosene	10	@	14
Lard	....	@	68
Linseed	75	@	80
Rosin	15	@	18
Tar		@	20
Deck and Spar		@	28
POULTRY—			
Chickens, Live, grown	12½	@	22½
" Spring	10	@	20
Turkeys	60	@	1 00
PEANUTS, ℘ bushel 28 ℔s	35	@	50
POTATOES, ℘ bushel—			
Sweet	30	@	45
Irish, ℘ barrel	2 50	@	3 00
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess		@	13 50
Rump		@	13 00
Prime		@	13 00
RICE—Carolina, ℘ ℔	4	@	5
Rough—℘ bushel (Upland)	60	@	70
" " (Lowland)	1 00	@	1 15
RAGS, ℘ ℔—Country	....	@	1½
City	....	@	1
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack—Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	...
American	....	@	65
In 125-℔ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅝
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex C		@	4⅛
Extra C, Golden		@	4
C. Yellow		@	3⅝
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	...
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping	12 00	@	13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00	@	9 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	7 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℘ ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, January 30

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 02½ per bbl. for Strained and $1 07½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 00 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 70 for Virgin.

COTTON—Dull.

Ordinary	2⅛	cts ℘ ℔	
Good Ordinary	3⅛	"	"
Low Middling	4 4-16	"	"
Middling	4⅞	"	"
Good Middling	5 8-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	504	bales
Spirits Turpentine	45	casks
Rosin	961	bbls
Tar	67	bbls
Crude Turpentine	27	bbl

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 30—Evening—Money on call was firm to-day at 2 per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 488⅛ 488¼ for sixty days and 489¼@490 for demand. Commercial bills 487½@488¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 112; United States twos 97. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 98, North Carolina sixes 125. Railroad bonds weak.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was 59⅜ bid.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK January 30—Evening—Cotton dull and easy, middling gulf 5⅝c; middling uplands 5⅝c.

Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 89 600 bales; January 5 42c; February 5 43c; March 5 46c; April 5 51c. May 5 55; June 5.59c; July 5 62c August 5.66c; September 5.71; October 5 76c

Net receipts 1.059 bales; gross receipts 7.885 bales; exports to Great Britain 4 203 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 2 517 bales; forwarded 3 411 bales; sales 36 bales, all to spinners; stock (actual) 151,573 bales

Total to-day—Net receipts 24 186 bales; exports to Great Britain 28 971 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 28,403 bales; stock 1,025.437 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 123,527 bales; exports to Great Britain 78,554 bales; to France 825 bales; to the Continent 35,345 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,682,194 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,556 207 bales; exports to France 588 685 bales; exports to the Continent 1 585.378 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Flour neglected, weak at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $1 95@$2 55; fair to fancy grades $2 50@2 75 patents $2 75@3 15. Minnesota clear $2 35@2 70 patents $3 25@4 10; low extras $1 95@2 55. Southern flour dull and weak, common to fair extra $1 90@2 80, good to choice do. $2 90@3 40 Wheat dull, firm and ⅛c higher, No 2 red in store and at elevator 57c; afloat 58@58¼; options steady and declined ⅛c. rallied ⅝@⅜c and closed firm at ⅜@½c over yesterday; No 2 red January 57¾ February 57⅝; May 58⅜ June 58⅝c; July 58⅞c; August 59⅛ Corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 47⅝c; afloat 49c; steamer mixed 46¼@47¾c; options were less active and irregular, closing firm at ¼@⅜c advance; January 47⅝c; February 47⅝c; May 48⅛ July 48½c Oats dull; options quiet and firer; January 33⅜; February 33⅜c; May 33⅝; May 33c; spot—No. 2, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 white 36@36½c; mixed Western 34¼@36c. Hay quiet and steady; shipping 50@55c; good to choice 70@75c. Wool firm and unchanged; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@33c Beef quiet; family $9 75@12 00; extra mess $7 25@7 75. beef hams dull at $16 00 tierced beef dull; city extra India mess $12.50@14 50. Cut meats quiet and easy, pickled bellies 5 11 16@5¾; pickled shoulders 4¼@4½c; pickled hams 7⅛@8c. Lard quiet; Western steam $6 65; city $6 25@6 37½; January $6 70 asked May $6 90 asked; refined easy; Continent $7 25; South America $7 50; compound $5 25 Pork dull but steady; mess $11 25 @11 75; extra prime —. Butter—fancy creamery firm; State dairy 10@19c; do. creamery 14@21c; Western dairy 10 @15c; do. creamery 14@24c; Elgin 24c Cotton seed oil steadier, demand better crude 22@22½c; yellow prime 26@26½c; do. choice 27c. Petroleum nominal. Rice firm and fair to active, domestic, fair to extra 4¼@6; Japan 4¼@4½c Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts dull Coffee firm and 5 points up to 10 points down; March $14 40@14 65; April $14 50@14 55 May $14 30@14 55, June $14 40@14 45 July $14 45; August $14 40 @14 45. September $14 30@14 60; October $14 55. December $14 30@14 60; spot Rio dull steady; No. 7, $16 25. Sugar—raw firmer and more active; fair refining 2⅜c; refined quiet, steady and unchanged Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton firmer; grain steady; cotton per steamer 7 64d; grain per steamer 1¾d asked.

CHICAGO, January 30—Cash quotations: Flour was easy; prices were without essential change. Wheat—No. 2 spring 52⅜@55½c; No. 2 red 50½@51c. Corn—No. 2, 41½c Oats—No. 2, 28⅛. Mess pork per bbl $9 75@9 87½ Lard—per 100 lbs. $6 30@6 37½. Short ribs—per 100 lbs $5 05@5 10. Dry salted shoulders—per 100 lbs., $4 62½@4 75 Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $5 25@4 5 30. Whiskey $ 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest lowest and closing Wheat—No. 2 January 49¾ 50⅛@50⅝ 49¾ 50½@51⅝; May 52⅝@52⅞ 53⅛@53½, 52½ 53¼@53⅜c; July 53⅝@53¾ 54¼ 53⅜@53½ 54⅛c Corn—No. 2 January 41⅛ 41¼ 40½ 41¼c; May 43¼@43⅝, 44@44⅛ 43¼ 44c; July 43⅛@43½, 43¾@43⅞ 43⅛ 43¾@4 ⅞ Oats—No. 2 January 28, 28, 27⅝, 28c; May 28⅝@28¾ 29 28⅛ 29c. Mess pork, per bbl, January $9 77½ 9 77½ 9 77½ 9 77½; May $9 75 10 02½ 9 75 10 02½. Lard per 100 lbs—January $6 35 6 35, 6 35 6 35 May $6 45, 6 55 6 42½ 6 52½. Short ribs per 100 lbs—January $5 05, 5 05 5 05, 5 05; May $5 20, 5 22½, 5 10, 5 22½.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot and January 55⅜@56c; February 55⅞@56c; March 56⅞@57½c; May 58@58½c; steamer No. 2 red 52⅜@53c; Southern wheat, by sample, 55@57c, do on grade 53@56½c. Corn firm; mixed spot, January and February 45¼@45⅜c; May 47½c bid; steamer mixed 44½@44⅝c; Southern white corn 45@46c; do yellow 45@46c. Oats easy; No. 2 white, Western 36@36½c; No. 2 mixed, Western 34@34½ cents

COTTON MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 30—Galveston, dull at 5⅛c—net receipts 8.197 bales, Norfolk, steady at 5⅛c—net receipts 657 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 5⅛c—net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 5⅝c—net receipts 410 bales; Wilmington, dull at 4⅞c—net receipts 504 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 5⅝c—net receipts 227 bales. Savannah, quiet, easy at 5 1 16c—net receipts 1 517 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5—net receipts 8 661 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5c—net receipts 186 bales; Memphis, dull at 5 1 16c—net receipts 615 bales; Augusta, quiet at 5 3 16—net receipts 657 bales; Charleston, firm at 5⅛c—net receipts 1,765 bales; Cincinnati, steady at 5⅜c—net receipts 3 616 bales; Louisville, quiet at 5⅛c; St Louis quiet and steady at 5 1-16—net receipts 644 bales, Houston, steady at 5 1-16c—net receipts 4.755 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Noon—Cotton, moderate business and prices unchanged. American middling 2 31 32d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 9 200 were American; speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 14,000 bales, of which 11,700 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. January and 2 58-64d; February and March 2 58-64d; March and April 2 59 64d; April and May 2 61-64d; May and June 2 62 64d; June and July 3d; July and August 3 1 64d; August and September 3 2 64d. Futures quiet.

Tenders of cotton for delivery today 100 bales new dockets

4 P. M.—January 2 56 64d; January and February 2 56-64@2 57-64d; February and March 2 56 64@2 57 64d; March and April 2 58 64d seller; April and May 2 59-64@2 60 64d; May and June 2 60 64@2 61-64d, buyer; June and July 2 62 64d, buyer; July and August 2 63 64@3d, buyer; August and September 3 1-64d, seller; September and October 3 2 64@3 3 64d, seller; October and November 3 4-64d seller; November and December 3 5 64@3 6 64d, seller. Futures closed steady at the decline.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1 00 †

MARINE.

Port Almanac—January 31

Sun Rises	7 02 A M
Sun Sets	5 26 P M
Day's Length	10 h 24 m
High Water at Southport	11 36 A M
High Water at Wilmington	1 23 P M

ARRIVED.

Steamship South Portland, New York, H G Smallbones.

CLEARED.

Stmr Killam, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1895

STEAMSHIPS.

Alaska (Br), 1349 tons, Jones, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Viola (Br), 595 tons, Clemens, Powers, Gibbes & Co.

BRIGS.

Atalanta (Ger), 410 tons, Pundt, Jas T Riley & Co

Kalstadt (Nor), 481 tons, Nielsen, —

Caroline Gray, 301 tons, Lock, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

SCHOONERS.

John R Fell, 336 tons, —, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Preference, 249 tons, Mitchner, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W F Campbell, 301 tons, Strout, Jas T Rily & Co.

W & H Wotherspoon (Br), 184 tons, Groninger Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Victory (Br), 131 tons, Munro, Cronly & Morris.

Roger Moore, 318 tons, Miller, J T Riley & Co.

Thos N Stone, 375 tons, Newcomb, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Mabel Darling 112 tons, Roberts, Cronly & Morriss.

Zimri S Wallingford, 281 tons, Higbee, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Percy W Schall, 228 tons, Hubbark, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Anna V Lamson, 321 tons, Dole, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

J. W. Norwood, H. Walters, J. S. Worth,
PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. CASHIER.

THE
WILMINGTON
SAVINGS & TRUST CO,
Wilmington, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $2 500.

Interest paid to Depositors within the past year $1,879.43. Did you get any of that money?

Be sure your money is in a safe place. This Bank invites investigation. It has no secrets.

Loans made on any good security in amounts not exceeding $5,000

Deposits begin to bear interest on the first of each month.

jan 24 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York Wilmington, N. C.
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

SOUTH PORTLAND,	Saturday, Jan 26
CROATAN,	Saturday, Feb. 2

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday, Jan 26
SOUTH PORTLAND,	Saturday, Feb. 2

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

SOUTH PORTLAND,	Tuesday, Jan. 29
CROATAN,	Tuesday, Feb. 5

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
Jan 25 tf

Notice.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, In the Fourth Circuit —At Wilmington.
The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Trustees, } In Equity
Against
The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, and others.

By virtue of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the 10th day of December, A. D 1894 by the Honorable Charles H. Simonton, Circuit Judge, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company to file their claims in said Court at Wilmington, N. C., on or before the first day of February, A. D. 1895, and prove the same before the undersigned, appointed by said order Special Master to hear evidence and take proof of all such claims, at such time and place as he may appoint, of which notice will be given hereafter. All creditors failing to file their said claims as aforesaid, on or before said first day of February, A. D 1895 will be excluded and deprived of the benefit of any decree to be rendered in said cause affecting creditors, by the terms of said order.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 12th, 1894
E. S. MARTIN,
Special Master.

dec 14 6t fr



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Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains,
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
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Quickly to the Very
Seat of Pain and
Ousts it in a Jiffy.

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Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well again.

THE POET'S MEED.

"Who fainteth here in the mart, forlorn,
While men stand chaffering by?
Go ask his trade." "A poet born,
With a song in his flashing eye."
"What hath he to sell—coal, cotton or corn?"
"Fair thoughts." "Then let him die."
—Grant Allen in Academy.

UNCLE BEN'S LETTER.

Bill Hullet, who lives on a small farm in Lake county, was showing me a number of Indian relics prized by him because they had been in the family so long.

"What have you in there?" I asked, pointing to a faded blue plush case originally intended, I fancied, for a set of silver teaspoons. Before answering my question Bill opened the box and held it so that I could look into it, and but for a yellowing envelope it was empty. He took up the envelope, touching it with exceeding care, and handed it to me.

"What of it?" I asked after reading the name and address—"Mrs. Mary Hullett, Antioch, Lake county, Ills."

"You notice," said he, "that it has never been opened."

"Yes," I answered, "and what is this postmark written with a pen? Why, it is Gettysburg, isn't it?"

"Yes. That's where the letter was mailed, addressed to my mother, and, as you see, no one has broken the seal."

"Why, that's strange. Tell me about it."

In order to get the history of a relic I had to feel, or rather pretend that I felt, a great interest in it. Bill took the letter and put it away, and after a time told me the following bit of family history:

"You see, my mother thought more of her brother, my Uncle Ben, than she did of almost anybody in the world. While quite young she married in the east, and she and father, together with my Uncle Ben, came on to this state. I don't recollect much about my father, for he died not long after I was born, but from what I have always understood the marriage was not a happy one. Well, Uncle Ben finished paying for the farm and had the deed made over to mother.

"I merely mention these small details to show how much the brother and the sister were attached to each other. Well, when the war broke out—and I recollect it well, for I was a smart chunk of a boy—Uncle Ben swore that it was his duty to go. My mother was a very patriotic woman, but with the selfishness of a woman's affection she could not see why she should be called upon to give up her only brother. But Uncle Ben declared that every woman should not only be called upon to give up her brother, but her son, her husband, her life, if needs be. He was so devoted to the Union, so strong in his denunciation of all people who were lukewarm, that when the time came he was elected captain of a company. And so off he marched, leaving my mother in the deepest grief. At night she would awake me with her sobs, and many a time when I heard no sound would I put my hand on her pillow to find it wet with her tears. Of course the violence of her grief did not last, for pride and the love of country bade her be brave, but whenever we received news that a battle had been fought she would lock herself in her room and there wait to hear that her brother was dead.

"Thus it went on until his death was mentioned in the dispatches. He was killed at Gettysburg, and two days later there came a letter from him. My mother knew that it had been written just before he went into battle—probably the very last thing he did was to seal it—and she declared that the seal must never be broken. I remember that some of the neighbors argued with her that she ought to see what the letter had to say, but she said not, it must forever remain sealed. So she never did open it, and when she came to die she told me to keep it just as she had kept it and to leave it to my favorite child, with the same instructions that she had given me. My mother was of excellent stock, and I have thought that this prompted her sometimes to say that the crest of her descendants might be an unopened letter. She always said this laughingly, but I have noticed that it is in a spirit of fun that we sometimes show our pride. Well, as you see, I have never opened the letter, and I never intend to. I'm going to leave it to my son Andrew."

Bill and I went fishing that afternoon, as we did nearly every Saturday during the summer, and all the time we were casting I was itching to know what was in that letter. Of course I knew that it contained simply a few lines telling his sister that a battle was on, and that he trusted in God and the right. But I wanted to see the lines. I could fancy the shape of the sprawling characters, written with a pencil by the light of a candle held by a bayonet stuck into the ground.

"Bill," said I, "you would have found me among the neighbors urging your mother to open that letter."

"But not if you had seen that not to open it was a sentiment with her."

"Well, I don't know about that. Probably not."

The next time I went out into the country to fish with Bill I found him in rather a dejected state. The drought had continued so long that he knew that the crops must be a failure, and summer boarders had not come in numbers sufficient to insure an offset for the damage. Bill said he didn't care to fish. "If I were to hang the biggest bass in the lake, it is a question whether I'd have courage enough to pull him out," said he.

Oh, it surely isn't as bad as that!" I argued. "One good season will make everything all right."

"No," he replied, shaking his head. "In fact, there may not be another season for me."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, year before last, in order to build the large extension to the little house that we had lived in so long, I had to mortgage the farm. Of course I thought that I would soon pull out, but I haven't. I can get a few hundred dollars more than the mortgage is for, and I thought that I would let the thing go rather than to worry any longer and take a few hundred and rent me a shanty in the village. I am a sort of plasterer, and I may pick up a bare living."

He was so depressed that I cared not to talk to him, and I took the first train and returned to the city. Several weeks passed. I went not to the country for the reason that to me the whole landscape had been saddened. I had become much attached to Hullett. He had a droll way of speech, a dry laugh, and his mischievous eye cut so odd a caper now and then that I was drawn to him. But I cared not to see him now that a misfortune had befallen him, for my friendship for him was founded on a humorous sentiment. One day I met a man from Antioch and asked him about Bill, whether or not he had found a purchaser for his farm. "I think he has," the man answered. "I understand that a fellow named Fetterage has about closed a deal with him. Sorry for Bill; says that he can get along maybe as a plasterer, but I don't see how he can when the regular plasterers are about all out of work."

A few days after this I was hastening along the street when some one grabbed hold of me. I wheeled about, and there was Bill, pretending to choke me. His eye was bright, cutting its odd capers, and I noticed that he was arrayed in new clothes. "You are hustling along here pretty brash," he said, releasing me, "but I want to show you that I am not to be run over even if I am from the country."

I stood there looking at him, wondering what could have happened. "Have you sold your farm?" I asked.

His eye twinkled. "Say," he said, "I am all right now, and my son Andrew, little rascal, brought it all about. Got into the box the other day, looking for Indian arrow heads, and what did he do but rip open Uncle Ben's letter and bring it to me. And of course I had to read it; told that he—Uncle Ben—had buried $3,000 in gold in an iron box at the left hand root of the white oak tree facing the outlet of the lake. I jumped up and grabbed a hoe, I tell you. The tree had been cut down years ago, but the stump was there all right, and there I dug till I got the money, all the time thinking about mother and her brother, and the next day when that shark came to close the deal with me I said: 'No, I'm obliged to you. I don't believe I care to trade. I thought I was broke, but the truth is an uncle of mine has left me some money.' And, say, the news that a fortune has been left to me has spread about, and you ought to see the folks bow to me on the road. Oh, I'm all right now, and, say again, you never saw fish bite as they do now! Come out."—Opie Read in New York Commercial Advertiser.

Ward Is True to Poll.

While it is probably true that each nation has its own ideal of feminine beauty, yet I think we American men are ready to acknowledge a really handsome woman wherever we see her. While in England I was greatly surprised to see so few fine looking women, though Englishmen claim a superiority in this respect. Possibly I was unfortunate in not happening to meet them, though I kept a keen lookout both on the streets, in the theaters and at other places where fashionable persons assembled. During all the time I was abroad I saw very few beautiful women, but since my return I have been much more fortunate.

Americans should congratulate themselves in possessing not only women who are of a superior type of beauty to those in any other part of the world, but also on account of the endless varieties included in this type. There is a sameness in the appearance of English women which soon grows tiresome to the eye. In America, on the other hand, owing to a salutary mixture of the races, there are all styles of feminine beauty, though constituting one general class. Those who attended the horse show must have been impressed with this fact, and it has been conspicuous also at the exhibition of portraits at the National Academy of Design.—Ward McAllister in New York World.

What Spoiled the Coffee.

At last we have an infallible rule for coffee, and though it comes from an unknown source it is warranted to please the most exacting epicure. It runs as follows:

Bridget is an excellent cook, but like most women of her profession she is opinionated and insists upon making all her dishes strictly according to her own recipes. Her mistress gives her full swing not only as to cooking, but as to the purchase of supplies.

The other day her mistress said to her:

"Bridget, the coffee you are giving to us is very good. What kind is it?"

"It's no kind at all, mum," said Bridget. "It's a mixture."

"How do you mix it?"

"I make it one-quarter Mocha and one-quarter Java and one-quarter Rio."

"But that's only three-quarters. What do you put in for the other quarter?"

"I put in no other quarter at all, mum. That's where so many spiles the coffee, mum—by putting in a fourth quarter."—Kansas City Star.

An Elevator's Trips.

While I was waiting for a Laclede building elevator to begin its journey upward I surveyed the uniformed conductor and wondered how far he travels without "covering any ground" in the course of a day's journey.

"How many trips do you make every day?" I asked.

"About 450."

"Have you calculated what distance that represents?"

"Eighteen miles."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Curious Epitaphs.

One of the most remarkable and confusing epitaphs ever written is to be seen on a weather beaten stone in the quiet churchyard of Culmore, a few miles from Londonderry, Ireland.

"Here lie the remains of Thomas Nicholls, who died in Philadelphia, March, 1783. Had he lived he would have been buried here."

This is equaled perhaps by an epitaph from a tombstone in Ulster, recently copied by a traveler in that country:

"To the memory of Thomas Kelly, who was accidentally shot by his brother as a mark of respect."

Another curious epitaph is legible on a tombstone in the churchyard of Woodbridge, Suffolk, England:

Here lies the body of
Benjamin Brinkley,
Who though Lustie and
Strong, was one
That by misfortune Shot
Himself With's Gun
In the 23d year of his Age.
He departed this Life
To the Grief of his Parents
Spectaters and Wife.

—Youth's Companion.

Why Steam Casts a Shadow.

"G. E. M.," Austin, writes as follows: Water which is perfectly visible will not cast a shadow, while steam, which is invisible, does. To explain, the water in the water gauge of my locomotive casts no shadow, while the steam in the upper part of the gauge does. Why is this?

Answer.—Pure water in a state of rest is of uniform density, and the rays of light, although they may be refracted, pass through it almost unimpeded in parallel lines. On the other hand, steam is composed of vapor of varying degrees of density and always intermingled with more or less air. In the steam gauge these are constantly in a state of agitation, so that when the rays of light enter it they are not uniformly refracted. This being the case, they interfere with and neutralize each other, the result, as far as the shadow is concerned, being as if the steam and the intermingling had really combined so as to form an opaque body.—St. Louis Republic.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Autumn In the South.

The leaves are turning gold.
(Please shut the door. That north wind makes me shiver!)
The world is dressed in colors manifold.
(They say they had a big frost near the river.)
The cordial sun streams down
(I find these mornings most confounded chilly!)
And sets rare jewels in the autumn's crown.
(That quinine capsule knocked my ague silly!)
From dreamy violet dells
(Strange that I shake so when the weather's sunny!)
I hear soft tinklings of the cattle bells.
(A ton of hard coal costs a lot of money!)
The warm, sweet days are still—
(An overcoat has a sensation pleasing.
Tell that ice dealer, when he brings his bill,
I don't want ice when I'm already freezing!)
—Atlanta Constitution.

BREVITIES

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Dr. Charles Eastman, the Indian, and his wife, Elaine Goodale, are living in St. Paul and are well and prosperous.

Lawton Sherman, who died in Providence recently, aged 99 years, was married 78 years ago. His wife, who is still living, is 99 years old.

Ex-Governor Curtin's will fills less than one side of a sheet of legal cap. He bequeathed everything to his wife. The estate is valued at nearly $1,000,000.

The Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia is an indefatigable worker. He often spends the entire day in his study, paying little attention to meals.

Henry Gloe of Two Rivers, Wis., has for a third time married the woman from whom he had been twice divorced. Real estate and monetary considerations had been the cause of their troubles.

Admiral Ito, the Japanese hero of the day, who is known among his devoted sailors as "the lean admiral," on account of his extreme thinness, has a daughter who is one of Japan's very few blond beauties.

M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, the distinguished French statesman of bygone days, who is in marvelous mental and physical health at the age of 90 years, says, "If you want to live to be old, work always and diligently."

Sir John Astley, who has just died in London, lent the glamour of his baronetcy to the cause of professional pedestrianism on both continents. It was Sir John who offered the Astley belt for competition, and it was open to all the world's fast walkers.

Henry Hemingway and Mary Robinson were married in a balloon which was sent up from a fair ground at the town of North East, Md. The balloon took an erratic course, and they do not know whether the marriage took place in Pennsylvania, Delaware or Maryland.

Colonel Chaille Long, the explorer who was formerly on the staff of the khedive, lives with his family at Lusignan, France, and appears to take little further interest in African affairs than to make an occasional vigorous criticism upon Stanley's record in the dark continent.

STAGE GLINTS.

Paul Lindau's latest piece is called "The Spoiled Children."

Thomas Frost has written a comedy in four acts called "Consequences."

Beatrice Selwyn has been engaged by Mrs. Langtry for her coming American tour.

La Petite Freddie sailed for South America recently under an engagement for six months.

C. Garvin Gilmaine contemplates starring Alberta Gallatin through the south. He is negotiating with Gus Frohman for a suitable play.

Miron Leffingwell of "The Galley Slave" company and Effie Darling were married in Rochester by the Rev. Dr. Austin of St. Luke's church in that city.

Hermann Sudermann, who has been chiefly identified as an exponent of the problem drama, has written a light comedy which he calls "The Battle of Butterflies."

Henri Cazman has returned to this country and will be seen in Harry Williams' company with his protegee, La Petite Flossie, an eccentric singing and dancing soubrette.

"A Bowery Girl" is the title of a new play by Ada Lee Bascom, which Harry Williams has bought. He intends to produce it in New York city soon after the holidays.

F. C. Whitney has arranged with H. C. Miner for the opening of Louise Beaudet's starring tour in "Jacinta" at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, on Nov. 26. The engagement is for two weeks.

Grace Kimball has been engaged for two additional years and will continue this and next season in E. H. Sothern's company. Daniel Frohman states that Mr. Sothern is not to star next year on his own account.

TURF TOPICS.

Mike and Phil Dwyer are ready to retire from racing, it is said.

George E. Smith ("Pittsburg Phil") is far behind on the season's betting.

A paid presiding judge seems to be one of the necessities of the trotting turf.

California trotting horsemen are considering the matter of organizing a new trotting association.

George Hankins thinks the pneumatic saddle is bound to effect a revolution in the matter of weights.

Isaac Thompson is the foremost of the bookmakers in the ring. He frequently handles $100,000 in a day.

Fred Gebhard, because of fancied grievances, has resigned his membership in the Long Island Pony Racing association.

"Henry of Navarre will just about get top weight in the Brooklyn Handicap for next year and win it," says Starter Kit Chinn.

Waldo J, a green California pacer, sold for $60 when a yearling, is now 4 years old and can pace a mile in 2:09 or better, it is said.

Jockey Chorn is perhaps the greatest lover of chewing gum on a race track. The boy says he cannot ride a successful race without gum in his mouth.

Rubenstein, 2:08¾, was sold at public auction last year for $3,500; Baronet, 2:11¼, brought $3,000, and Baron Rogers, 2:18½, sold for $1,925. Four times those prices would not buy them today.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never throw water on burning oil. Use flour, salt or sand.

To prevent the odor of boiling ham or cabbage throw red pepper pods or a few bits of charcoal into the pot in which they are cooking.

A use for old corks when they have accumulated in any quantity is to revive a dying fire, for which purpose they are excellent and worth saving.

A sponge large enough to expand and fill the chimney, after having been squeezed in, tied to a slender stick, is the best thing with which to clean a lamp chimney.

Ribbons and silks should be put away for preservation in brown paper. The chloride of lime in white paper discolors them. A white satin dress should be pinned up in blue paper, with brown paper outside, sewed together at the edges.

KANSAS PHILOSOPHY.

Impudence is sometimes mistaken for liberty.

What a lot of things people hide from each other!

People are not shocked as often as they pretend to be.

There is nothing more serious than what some people consider a joke.

A woman looking for a rich husband is wonderfully like a confidence man looking for a farmer.

Make hay while the sun shines, and the sun never shines so steadily and bright as when you are young.

You usually make up a quarrel anyway. Why not make it up as soon as possible and avoid feeling disagreeable any great length of time?—Atchison Globe.

Early Ironmaking In America.

The manufacture of wrought iron and steel must have been entered upon contemporaneously with that of cast iron, as John Endicott of Salem, the first governor of Massachusetts Bay, wrote to Governor John Winthrop at Boston, Dec. 1, 1642, "I wish to hear much of your son's iron and steel," the son being John Winthrop, Jr., who was interested in the Saugus Iron works at Lynn, Mass.

The iron works also included a machine shop, from which the first fire engines in America were built for the town of Boston, in accordance with a vote of the town meeting, March 1, 1654, that "the select (men) have power and liberty to agree with Joseph Jynks for ingins to convey water in case of fire, if they see cause so to do." Although the works were in operation very soon after building was commenced, yet additions were made during a number of years. In 1645 an order of the general court shows that the works had "some tons of sowe iron cast and some others in readiness for the forge," and letters of Governor Winthrop in August and September, 1648, state that the furnace produced seven to eight tons per week. The principal product was bar iron "as good as the Spanish," costing £20 per ton; also axes and agricultural implements.—Albert Spies in Cassier's Magazine.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

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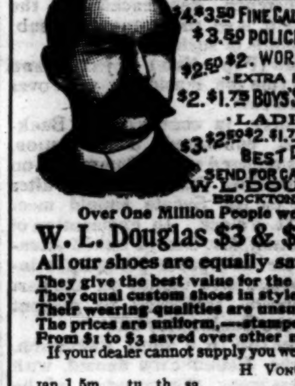


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$5. CORDOVAN,
FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S.
EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
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$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75
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jan 1 5m tu th sa Wilmington.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Atlantic National Bank

Wilmington. N C., at close of business December 19, 1894, condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

Loans,		$498,757 77
Overdrafts,		29 02
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds at par,		32.85 00
Banking House and fixtures,		14,600 00
Redemption Fund,		1,455 50
Due from other banks,		208,060 76
Cash on hand.		79,117 43
Total		$829,370 48

LIABILITIES.

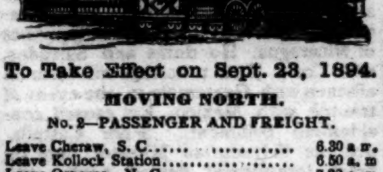
Capital,		$125,000 00
Surplus,	$25,000 00	
Undivided Profits,	11,618 22	36,618 22
Circulation,		29,110 00
Deposits,		638 642 26
Total		$829,370 48

	Dec. 19 '92.	Dec. 19, '93.	Dec. 9 '94
Surplus & Net Profits,	$7 545	$26 915	$36 618
Loans,	320,704	420,699	498,757
Banking House. &c.,	16,581	15,600	14,6 0
Premium on U S. Bonds'	4.755	3,937	None.

D vidends Paid Within Last Year, $7,500.

New York correspondence— Chemical National Bank and Hanover National Bank.
dec 27 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.
No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m.
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.
No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrrive Osborne, N. C.	9 00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9 30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S C	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.
sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

D. O'Connor,



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dec 9

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 27th, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.4 p m, Petersburg 5.53 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.12 p m Weldon 12.53 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.45 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.43 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1 19 a m, Jacksonville 7 00 a m. St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9 50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11 38 a m, Baltimore 2 13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7 11 p m. Petersburg 7.34 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6 35 a m, Goldsboro 7 20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9 30 a m, Sanford 1 50 a m, Jacksonville 6 20 p m Savannah 12 00 night, Charleston 4 12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7 15 a m, Macon 9 00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 p m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 1.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.3 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.40 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6 30 p m, arrive Lucknow 1.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 7.49 a m, arrive Latta 8.10 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 8.22 a m. Leave Dillon 6 15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.28 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.49 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway Railroad leave Hub 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 12.30 p m, leave Conway 2 00 p m, Chadbourn 5 35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.35 a m 8.30 a m, 8.50 p m, arrive Darlington 8.15 a m 9.05 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 10.35 a m, Wadesboro 12.30 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m. 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m. Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m. Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.50 a m. 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 a m, 8 30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 8 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11 08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m. 12.53 a m, Rowland 5.5 p m. leave Rowland 8 39 p m Fayetteville 10.10 a m 9.19 p m, Dunn 11.02 a m, Smithfield 11.44 a m, Selma 11.02 a m, arrive Wilson 12.42 p m, 11.15 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 5 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1885.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv....Surry street...Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv .Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	9 31	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar. .Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager jan 29 tf

JNO. WILDER ATKINSON. WM. MAYO ATKINSON

ATKINSON & SON,
AGENTS
North Carolina Home Ins. Co.

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Carolina Central R. R



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C Jan. 20, 1895	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 30	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 1	12 55	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 15	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	3 00	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 2	8 26	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22	.....
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 3	9 37	.....
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 28	......
Leave Charlotte			10 35	.....
Leave Lincolnton			11 17	....
			P. M.	..
Leave Shelby			12 4	.....
Arr Rutherfordton	—		2 10	.....

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 16 Daily	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	....	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 0	
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 25	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 40	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.30 a m	11.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.13 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7.50 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.50 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

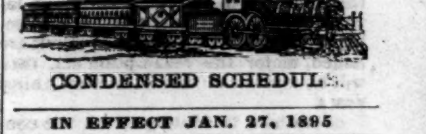
Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to
THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L Wilmington, N C.
V E McBEE, Supt, Trans.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JAN. 27, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 30 "
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
1 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ..... Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	3 00 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	2 55 "
12 13 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Av	4 25 "
11 45 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	3 55 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 23 "
11 06 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 50 p m	Ar...Bennettsville... Lv	7 30 a. m.
6 38 "	Lv......Maxton.. .. Lv	8 37 "
6 02 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 15 "
5 10 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 10 "
4 46 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 35

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur .Lv	6 50 a. m.
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 25 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex s.
Leave Madison	12 30 p
Leave Stokesdale	1 32
Arrive Greensboro	2 45 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and Southbound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
jan 25 tf

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Editor and Publisher.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N C.

THURSDAY MORNING JAN. 31, 1895

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Modus Vivendi Between Spain and the United States—Further Withdrawals of Gold—No Preparations Yet Made for a Bond Issue—The President Awaiting Action of Congress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Secretary Gresham understands that the *modus vivendi* between Spain and the United States passed the Senate at Madrid yesterday and will go into effect immediately. The text of the bill proposed by the Spanish Government, as published officially in Madrid, is as follows:

"The Government is authorized to apply to the products and manufactures of the United States which, coming from the ports of the United States, are admitted into the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico, the second column of the customs duties in force in Cuba and Porto Rico, in return for the United States applying their lowest duties to the products of the soil and industry of Cuba and Porto Rico.

"This *modus vivendi* will remain in force until a definite treaty is concluded between the two countries interested, or until one of them announces three months in advance the day on which it wishes to put an end to it."

This action of Spain in restoring the lowest rates of duty to American products is a complete surrender to the contention of the United States that as long as we did not discriminate against Cuba or Porto Rico we were entitled, under the favored nation clause, to the rates existing heretofore. Failing in that, the United States was prepared to retaliate under the provision of the pure food and flag acts.

The Treasury gold reserve was reduced to day by withdrawals at several sub-Treasuries to $44 551,000. The withdrawals were as follows: At New York, $3,775 000; at Baltimore, $131.740; at Boston, $45 000. Total for the day, $3 951,740.

Rumors as to what the President and Secretary Carlisle intended to do were plentiful, but no official announcement was given out. No preparations are being made for a bond issue and none will be made until the President is convinced that Congress will not respond to his appeal for financial aid. Unless Congress responds promptly to the President's suggestion, he will, in the exercise of his discretion under the resumption act, direct the issue of $100,000,000 bonds. Under this act there are three kinds of bonds he may issue, viz: Five per cent. bonds which run ten years; 4½ per cent. bonds which run fifteen years, and 4 per cent. bonds which run thirty years. As the President in his recent message favored fifty years bonds, the general belief in official circles is that, if bonds are issued, under the resumption act, they will be 4 per cent. bonds to run thirty years.

Everything is contingent on the condition of the gold reserve. Should the gold withdrawals diminish or cease altogether, the President may not consider another bond issue necessary at this time, as the general condition of the Treasury with $143,000,000 available for expenses and constant improvement daily showing in receipts is better now than it has been for the past two years.

The withdrawals of gold from the sub-Treasury at New York up to 2 46 p. m., were $3 600 000. making the total thus far this week, $10 350 000.

◆

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton market—Movement at Interior Towns.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined 3 to 5 points, then rallied and closed steady after a small business, with prices 1 to 2 points lower than last night. Liverpool advanced half a point, but lost this and declined ⅛ to 1 point, closing barely steady. Spot sales 10,000 bales at unchanged quotations. In Manchester yarns were dull; cloths quiet. New Orleans declined 3 points, recovered this and then declined 2 points. Spot cotton here was dull and easy without quotable change. Sales of 36 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 5⅝c. Port receipts 24 186 bales, against 33 659 last year and 38 624 in 1892. Interior receipts for the half week, as reported by New Orleans, were 55,000 bales, against 63,000 for the same time last week, 27 000 last year 47 000 in 1892 Shipments 55,000 bales, against 650,000 for the same time last week, 35,000 last year and 49 000 in 1892 Houston received to-day 4,755 bales, against 2 048 this day last year; St. Louis 644, against 427; Memphis 618, against 390, and Augusta 657, against 327 last year. Exports from the ports to-day 55 000 bales. New Orleans receipts to morrow were estimated at 17,000 to 20,000 bales, against 8,928 last Thursday and 2,577 last year. Liverpool was buying here to-day and changing spreads. That made Liverpool rather weak, but imparted more steadiness to the market here. The large receipts at the ports and interior towns were practically ignored. Some take the ground that there is danger of gold premium, and that in the event of the country relapsing to a paper basis, prices of commodities would advance to measure he depreciation in the currency. The trading here in the meantime is small. Most operators prefer to await developements. The price is low, the exports are large, the weather of late has been bad at the South and may cause some decrease in the receipts; the dry goods market is a little firmer; the sales of fertilizers are small: predictions are general that the acreage will be reduced, and all teis tends to restrict short selling. On the otqer hand, the large receipts, the general dullness of trade and speculation, and the unsettled condition of the national finances tend to prevent buying on a large scale for long account.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—New Orleans Cotton Exchange's statement of semi-weekly movement at twelve leading interior towns: Receipts this year, 54 037 bales; last year, 59 477; shipments teis year, 54,339; last year, 44,594; stock this year, 40s,336 bales; last year, 32g 114.

◆

Col. Nathan W. Osborne, commanding the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., died yesterday of a complication of diseases.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST

By the Sinking of the Steamship Elbe in the North Sea—She Was From Bremen Bound to New York—Twenty-one Survivors Landed at Lowestoft on the Coast of England—Particulars of the Fatal Collision.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON January 30.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New York, was sunk in a collision with a small steamer fifty miles off Lowestoft early this morning. She carried 380 souls. But twenty-one survivors have been landed, yet a few others may still be afloat in one of the ship's small boats.

At 10 o'clock this evening the number of lives lost was given out as 350. The survivors of the wreck were landed at Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wild Flower at 5 50 o'clock this evening. They are: Stolberg, third officer, Neussel, first engineer; Weser, paymaster; Schultbeiss Linkmeyer and Sitting, assistant paymasters; Fuerst, chief stoker; Vlobe, steward; Wenning, Singer and Seibert, sailors; Dreson and Batko, ordinary sea men; Dehaide, German pilot; Greenham, English pilot; Hoffman, Lugen, schlegel and Vevera, of Cleveland, Ohio, saloon passengers; Bolthen, steerage passenger and Miss Anna Buecker.

Hoffman's home is in Nebraska. His wife and boy went down with the ship. All of them were in a pitiable condition. The passengers were but half-clothed. Their few garmenrs were frozen stiff, their hair was coated with ice, and anxiety and effort had exhausted them so completely that they had to be helped ashore. The officers and sailors were fully dressed but their clothes had been drenched and frozen and they had been almost paralyzed with cold and fatigue. They had been ashore three hours before they had recovered sufficietly to tell the story of the wreck. Their accounts agreed upon the following points:

The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful. At 4 o'clock this morning the wind was blowing very hard and a tremendous sea was running. The morning was unusually dark. Numerous lights were seen in all directions, showing that many vessels were near by. The captain therefore ordered that rockets should be sent up at regular intervals to warn the craft to keep out of the Elbe's course. It was near to six o'clock and the Elbe was some fifty miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk, when the lookout man sighted a steamer of about 1,500 tons approaching. He gave the word and as a precaution, the number of rockets were doubled and they were sent up at short intervals. The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed noticeably, there was the terrific crash of the collision. The Elbe was hit abaft her engine room. When the small steamer wrenched away an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side. The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room filled almost instantly The engines were still and the big hulk began to settle.

The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea had prevented any early rising, and none except the officers and crew on duty were on deck when the ship was struck. The shock aroused everybody. The steerage was in a panic in a moment, and men, women and children half-dressed, or in their night clothes, came crowding up the companionways. They had heard the sound of rushing water as the other steamer backed off, and had felt the Elbe lurch and settle. They had grasped the fact that it was then life or death with them, and almost to a man had succumbed to their terror. They clung together in groups, facing the storm, and cried aloud for help or prayed on their knees for deliverance. The officers and crew were calm. For a few moments they went among the terror-stricken groups, trying to quiet them and encouraging them to hope that the vessel might be saved. It was soon apparent, however, that the Elbe was settling steadily. The officers were convinced that she was about to founder and gave orders to lower the boats

In a short time three boats were got alongside, but tha seas were breaking over the steamer with great force and the first boat was swamped before anybody could get into it. The other two boats, lowered at about the same time, were filled quickly with members of the crew and some passengers, but the number was small, as the boats could hold only twenty persons each.

The boat carrying the twenty-one persons who were landed at Lowestoft put off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody in it noticed what became of the other boat. The survivors believe, however, that she got away safely. They say they tossed about in the heavy seas for several hours before they sighted the Wildflower. The little smack bore down on them at once and took them aboard. They were exhausted from excitement and exposure. Several of them were in a state of collapse and had to be carried and dragged from one boat to the other. Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman in the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours, with the seas breaking over her and the water that had been shipped half covering her body. Although her physical strength was gone, she showed true pluck, however, and did not utter a word of complaint, and repeatedly urged her companions not to mind her but look after themselves. Hoffmann's leg was hurt severely while he was changing boats.

The survivors cannot say too much in praise of the Wildflower's crew who gave them every possible attention.

Upon landing the survivors were taken in charge by B. S. Bradber, the German Consul at Lowestoft, who sent some to the sailors' home and others to the Suffolk hotel. Miss Buecker, who took passage only to Southampton, will probably be able to go to London in a day or two.

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GRAIN AND PORVISIONS.

An Advance in Prices of Wheat, Corn and Oats—Pork Products Lower.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, January 30.—May wheat opened from 52⅞ to 52⅝c, sold between 53¼ and 53⅜53¼c; closing at 53¼@53⅜—⅜@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady.

May corn opened from 43⅝ to 44¼c, advanced to 44@44¼c, closing at 44—⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was in good demand. An advance of ¼c was reported

Oats—Oats were steady during the greater portion of the session, At the close May was ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. A half-cent advance was established in the cash market, quite a good demand existing.

Provisions—The hog receipts were far in excess of anticipations to day and reports from the yards gave a demoralized situation in that market. Provisions on this information opened lower and continued to decline for some time thereafter, but by persistent and energetic bidding the packers not only succeeded in reversing the direction of prices, but eventually raised them to about the basis of yesterday's close. May pork and lard closed unchanged and May ribs 2½@5c lower than yesterday.

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Jos. Baum & Son, of Meridian, Miss., wholesale merchandise, have failed. Liabilities $215,000. Several Mobile houses were caught.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Senator Vest Opposes the Plan Suggested by President Cleveland for Relief from Present Troubles and Charges Him with Issuing a Proclamation of War Against the Silver Issue of the Country.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—If there had been any lingering hope left that the Finance Committee of the Senate would be able to agree upon some measure of financial relief at the present session, such hope was definitely dispelled in the course of the discussion which broke out immediately after the reading of the Journal to-day. One of the leading Democratic members of that committee—Mr. Vest, of Missouri—in presenting resolutions of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, favoring legislation on the lines of the President's recent message. took a firm stand against any such legislation and expressed the opinion that the Merchants' Exchange had not given proper consideration to the subject and did not represent the intelligent opinion of a majority of the people of Missouri. He declared that he would never vote to issue one bond for the purpose of securing gold in order that the country might remain on a single gold standard. And he replied, to a question as to whether the Finance Committee would agree upon a plan, that there was not the slightest possibility of its doing so. A leading Republican of the same committee—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio—expressed the same opinion, saying that the Committee on Finance was utterly helpless to deal with the question and that the best thing the Senate could do would be to discharge the committee from its further consideration, take up the question itself and give the necessary relief to the country.

After the subject was dropped the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive busines, and having ratified the Japanese treaty adjourned at 4.05 p. m.

The financial debate was precipitated upon the Senate at the very opening of the session. After presenting the telegrams and resolutions from the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Mr. Vest said:

"Mr President: I have very great respect for the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and for the opinions and wishes of the gentlemen who constitute that body. But I am unable to meet their views in regard to the recommendations in the President's message. I do not think that the Merchants' Exchange of St Louis represents the intelligent opinion of the majority of the people of Missouri. I do not think that its members have given proper consideration to the legitimate effect of the recommendations which his Excellency has made to Congress.

I do not believe that a majority of the people of Missouri or of the people of the United States favor the retirement of $500,000,000 of non-interest bearing treasury notes and the substitution in place of them of no currency at all. I do not believe that they propose to retire those notes by substituting a gold obligation, running for 50 years, with interest in gold, payable every year, to the amount of $15,000,000 and with an aggregate amount of interest, at the end of 50 years of $750 000 000 in gold.

"It is a selfish suggestion that the principal, or a large part of it, is to be paid by posterity. The obligations on this Senate in egard to posterity are as binding as they are in reference to the present generation. We legislate not for ourselves alone, but for those who come after us. And it might just as well be said that we can ignore the autonomy of the Government as to future ages and leave to our descendants problems to be settled which might involve the country in all sorts of difficulties as to say (as the President suggests) that we must look alone to the present and let the future take care of itself.

"Mr. President, with great respect to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, I deny their faculty as soothsayers in regard to finance. This same Merchants' Exchange telegraphed me to vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and said that its repeal would bring prosperity to the country, and that sunshine would again illumine the land. That repeal took place unconditionally, and what was the result? So far from bringing prosperity it brought additional adversity, and the prophecy made by self-constituted financiers turned out to be a mock illusion—the baseless fabric of a vision."

"Mr. President, the Congress is now being assailed because it will not put this country permanently on a gold standard basis, and will not perpetuate the national banks as banks of circulation. The President of the United States has issued a proclamation of war against the silver issue of the country; and he seeks now (I do not speak of his motives, but of the results) to make those of us who do not believe in a single gold standard accessory to the destruction of silver and to the perpetuation of the system to which he is devoted. Is it possible that intelligent men believe that the President has not now the power to secure all the gold that is necessary for the Treasury of the United States, even on his own theory in regard to finance? The Secretary of the Treasury openly avows (and the President repeats) that they need no more money to meet the current expenditures of the Government.

"There is (to use the President's own language) a comfortable balance of $63,000,000 in the Treasury. They openly avow that they want gold to maintain the single gold standard and for no other purpose. And yet, the impression is made on the country that unless Congress gives additional legislation, power is taken away from the Executive and the country will be involved in one common ruin.

"Mr. President, under the resumption act, so called, the President of the United States has the power to issue 4½ per cent. bonds or 4 per cent. bonds, the latter to run thirty years. These bonds can be made the basis of national bank circulation. And the president therefore has in his hands to-day all the power necessary to secure all the gold that he may think should be put in the Treasury of the country. Every intelligent man knows that a four per cent. running thirty years would be the ideal bond for the national banks. Every one knows that the national banks are interested exceedingly in a single gold standard and in the perpetuation of their power for the issue of circulation. The President of the United States wishes to force us to be an accessory to the single gold standard. I wish to say for one that never, never, in a time of profound peace, will I vote to issue one bond by this Government for the purpose of securing gold in order that the country may remain on a single gold standard."

Mr. Cullom—I would like to hear from the Senator whether the Finance Committee is likely to arrive at the adoption of any policy which would produce more money for the use of the Treasury.

Mr. Vest—It would be proper that the chairman of the committee should answer that question, but in his absence, I venture to remark that I do not think there is the slightest possibility of the Finance Committee of the Senate agreeing upon any bill to be reported to this body. As to legislation to meet deficiencies, that question is not now (in view of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury) one of any importance. The Secretary of the Treasury stated to me the day before yesterday that he needs no legislation to meet any deficiences, and that no deficiencies exist.

Mr. Sherman, a member of the Finance Committee, said the contest whether this country should be on a standard of silver or on a standard of gold money could not be longer avoided. That was the question which loomed in the distance. He had hoped that for the present session at least it would not have to be taken up. Every man in the country who was familiar with the financial conditions felt that it was necessary to extend to the Government some relief under present circumstances, and yet Senators are told they should give no relief whatever except the adoption of a measure for the free coinage of silver. He believed that the adoption of the system of free coinage of silver would degrade the nation among the financial people of the world, yea, among the laboring men of the world. It would do more than any other measure that could be devised. If, therefore, the choice lay between a gold standard or a silver standard, and if one or the other must be adopted, he was for that standard which was the highest and best, and which was the standard of all the civilized and Christian nations of Europe, while the other standard had been rejected over and over again.

"But," Mr. Sherman continued, "I have always believed and I still believe that both silver and gold ought to be maintained as the circulation of this country—gold as the highest measure of value in all our commercial relations abroad and as a basis of our commercial and business relations at home; and silver to be used to the largest extent possible, so long as it does not demonetize gold. I am of that belief now; but I am bound to say that the Committee on Finance is utterly helpless to deal with this vast question. We are quite divided upon it. We are not allowed to propose a measure to this Senate which all can approve of unless there is attached to it a provision for he free coinage of silver. We know that that measure would be rejected, and therefore, it is insisted upon, so as to prevent any relief being extended to the people of the United States in the present condition of distress.

The best thing, therefore, for the Senate to do is to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of this question and to take it up itself and give the necessary relief to the country.

Mr. Hill said there seemed to be a dispute as to what this Congress was required to do to meet the public expectation. In the public mind there was an impression that some affirmative legislation was desired to meet the present deficiences in the revenue of the Government, and that Congress, unmindful of its duties, was refusing to give the necessary relief to tide the Treasury over the emergency. It was for the purpose of meeting the alleged deficiencies that various bills had been introduced Mr. Sherman had said that the revenues should be increased, and Mr. Vest had said semi-officially that no such legislation was required, but that it was desired that we should settle the currency question.

Mr. Hill contended that the first duty of the Senate was to ascertain what was wanted by the Administration and the Treasury Department; whether it wanted temporary relief or some elaborate legislation involving a change in the currency and financial systems of the country.

Mr Vest interrupted Mr. Hill to state that the President in his message said there was not a deficiency but a surplus, but that it was not in gold.

Mr. Hill replied that there were those who thought the President's message took a rather cheerful view of the condition of the finances. However, he called attention to the fact that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury suggested a deficiency of ten million of dollars. The Senate should have it definitely determined whether any temporary finance legislation was desired or something more radical, for the reason that the country should be put right on the subject, so that the Administration might deal fairly with Congress and Congress fairly with the Administration.

Mr. Hill submitted a resolution and asked its immediate consideration, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether it was necessary or desirable that legislation should be had to authorize the issue of bonds, Treasury notes or other securities to realize moneys for the purpose of paying currency deficienceis in the revenue, and, if so, the nature and substantial details of such legislation.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) objected, and under the rule the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. George, in charge of the Bankruptcy bill, submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, providing that from and after February 1st the Senate should meet daily at 11 o'clock. In explanation of this resolution, Mr. George called attention to some newspaper paragraphs indicating obstructive tactics on the part of Republicans, intending to prevent action on the Bankruptcy bill.

This gave rise to a short discussion, in which the Republicans denied, with more or less irony, the accuracy of the report.

In the midst of this debate Mr. Morgan moved an executive session and the Senate closed its doors and began the consideration of the Japanese treaty.

The doors were re-opened at 4 05 o'clock and the Senate at once adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

At the earliest moment after the opening of the session of the House, Mr. Catching's reported from the Committee on Rules, a resolution for the consideration of the Reilly Pacific Railroad Funding bill.

Finally, by appealing to members to restore order and directing the Sergeat-at-Arms to request them to take their seats, the Speaker *pro tem*. succeeded in restoring something like order and Mr. Catchings concluded, with an expression of opinion that two days were amply sufficient for an elucidation of every proposition that could properly arise in the discussion. More than two days could not be given at this time, in justice to other and quite as important matters which were demanding to be heard.

The House adjourned at 5 15 p. m.

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MEXCO AND GUATEMALA.

A Central American League Formed to Aid Guatemala in the Event of a War with Mexico.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 30.—An announcement published here this morning that the Central American Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, with Costa Rica to follow, will form an alliance with Guatemala in the event of trouble with Mexico, has caused considerable comment. Senor Castellanos, the Salvadorian Minister here, on being interviewed denied having any knowledge of the matter, and Government officials state that no official confirmation of the announcement has been received. The formation of such a Central American league would doubtless tend to increase the fast rising public sentiment in Mexico against Guatemala.

◆

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28¾@29¼c. Rosin firm and quiet; strained common to good $1 35@1 40.

CHARLESTON, January 30.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26c bid; receipts 8 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 00@1 05; receipts 120 barrels.

SAVANNAH, January 30—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 26¼c for regulars; sales 656 casks; closed quoted at 27c paid for 25 casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels.

BROOKLYN CAR STRIKE.

The Trouble Practically at an End—All the Trolley Lines in Operation—Most of the Troops Withdrawn—Few Disturbances—Strikers Seeking Remedy in the Courts.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BROOKLYN, January 30.—More troops were withdrawn from the streets of Brooklyn to-day. All but a few companies of the Second brigade were ordered from their posts to their armories and held there in reserve. Some of the regiments will probably be dismissed to-morrow. The second battery broke camp and went home this evening.

The withdrawal of the troops was the result of a conference between Mayor Schieren and Brigadier-General McLeer. They decided that the peace of the city was practically restored and the police could take care of such disturbances as may occur. The strike itself is over The places vacated by the 6,000 men who quit work on January 14th have nearly all been filled and every trolley line in the city was in operation to-day. Very few disturbances have been reported. Passengers in trolley cars have ridden through all parts of the city without being hit with flying missiles, and non union motormen and conductors have been comparatively free from assault. There have been a few arrests for stone-throwing, wire-cutting and assault, but the effective work of the troops and police has broken the spirit of lawlessness and Brooklyn is practically herself again.

President Norton, of the Atlanta Avenue line, when asked what effect the issuance of a madamus against his company would have replied: "We are running all the cars of our line which have not been incapacitated by strikers. We hold the city responsible for the damage to them and it is not our fault that they are not now running. We have plenty of men and will run all our cars as soon as we can repair them."

◆

The Administration Banking bill introduced by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, on Monday last, and to the consideration of which the Banking and Currency Committee has devoted the better part of two days, will be reported to the House without recommendation on Friday of this week, with the amendments agreed upon.

Charles W. Sanford, tax collector of Concord, Mass., for the past four years, has left town under a cloud. The town authorities say the shortage is probably not over $15 000 which is the amount of Sanford's bonds as collector. It is said that the cause of Sanford's downfall was speculation in stocks. He has a wife and one child.

◆

A Novel for Four Cents.

For four to five cents each you can get novels by Charles Reade, A. Conan Doyle, Rider Haggard, Miss Mulock, Miss Braddon, Wilkie Collins, Robert L. Stevenson, Alex. Dumas, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Nathaniel Hawthorne, W. M. Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Captain Marryat, Jules Verne and many others. These books can be obtained through the STAR. Read announcement in another column.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

Pork Liver Pudding, Sausage, Dressed Turkeys and Chickens. I have a fresh lot just receive that I will offer for sale this morning, Jan 30th. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Cronly & Morris, Auctioneers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, have removed their office to 120 Princess street (old Journal building). jan 30 2t

Men and Women to make big money with the Practical Plating Dynamo. Is the electrical machine used in the great plating factories. $65.00 to $85.00 a week made easy. Plating everything. No experience; big profits. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No 14, Columbus, Ohio. jan 27 6t.

Wanted a representative well connected with buyers of best Crucible Cast Steel for Tools, Mining Steel, Cold rolled Steel, Steel Wire for all purposes and general requirements of the steel trade for North Carolina by large and old established house in Sheffied (England). Liberal commission given to first class man. Apply to C, 31 Lord and & Thomas, Chicago. State reference. jan 2t.

For Sale—One Pool table and one Billiard table complete. In good condition; one year in use Apply or write to Sternberger & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Wilmington, N. C. jan 27 1w

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Beautiful Photographs.—I have just received the finest line of Photographic accessories and scenery ever brought to Wilmington. To introduce it cut this out and bring it to me and I will give you 25 cents for it provided you take twelve of my best Cabinets. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deale in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer to quality, Portner's Beer for everybody, That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. s21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies c51

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 23 tf

WARM WIRELETS.

At 10 o'clock this morning Miss Susan B. Anthony will call to order the twenty-seventh annual session of the National American Women Suffrage Association at Atlanta, Ga.

Sixty thousand dollars in gold was found yesterday by Jesse J. Drew at his saw mill near Hollandale, Washington county, Miss. The treasure is supposed to have been buried during the civil war by Capt. Barfield.

The condition of the Greek steamer Embiricos, at Bremen from Galveston, with her cargo on fire, is more serious than was expected. The cargo in her lower hold is burning and great difficulty is experienced in getting at the flames.

The Richmond, Va., Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions appealing to Congress to pass a bill embodying President Cleveland's recommendations for relieving the financial strain upon the country, and urging Virginia's Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for such a measure.

◆

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

◆

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Twenty-Five Choice Novels for One Coupon and One Dollar—Note the Authors.

Examine this list of standard novels. You can get the 25 books for one coupon and One Dollar, and they will be sent post-paid to any address. See announcement in another column for coupon and complete list of books.

THESE 25 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

- No. 51—A Rogue's Life; By Wilkie Collins.
- No. 50—Treasure Island; By Robert L Stevenson.
- No. 48—The Red Hill Tragedy; By Emma D E N Southworth
- No 44—In Durance Vile; By "The Duchess."
- No. 43—Meeting Her Fate; By Miss M E Braddon.
- No. 42—Hickory Hall; By Emma D E N Southworth
- No 40—The Heiress of Hilldrop; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 35—Grandfather's Chair; By Nathaniel Hawthorne
- No. 33—The Surgeon's Daughter; by Sir Walter Scott.
- No. 31—No Thoroughfare; By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
- No 29—The Wandering Heir; By Charles Reade
- No. 27—The Squire's Darling; By Chorlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
- No. 23—The Siege of Granada By Sir E Bulwer Lytton
- No. 22—The Sea King; by Captain Marryat.
- No 20—Mr Gilfil's Love Story, By Geo Eliot.
- No 19—The Armorer of Tyre; By Sylv Cobb, Jr.
- No. 17—Rock Ruin, or The Daughter of the Island, By Mrs Ann S Stephens.
- No 16—A Study in Scarlet; By A Conan Doyle.
- No. 14—Nurse Revels Mistake; By Florence Warden
- No. 12—The Black Tulip; by Alexander Dumas.
- No. 11—The Belle of Lynn, or The Miller's Daughter; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of Dora Thorne
- No. 9—The Black Dwarf; By Sir Walter Scott.
- No. 6—The Corsican Brothers; By Alex Dumas.
- No. 4—King Solomon's Mines; By H Rider Haggard
- No 1—The Scarlet Letter; By Nathan'l Hawthorne

The Giles & Murchison

Stock

—OF—

Hardware

Tinware, Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.

jan 1 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION, Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specification and superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon.

ARTHUR GRAY,
Mill Architect and Engineer,
Exchange Building, 53 State St,
Boston, Mass.

jan 24 1m

Seed Potatoes.

Choice Houlton EARLY ROSE just received, in fine order and offered low.

A small consignment of

Mountain Butter.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Nutt and Mulberry sts

4an 5 tf D&W

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dec 7 tf

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MY Business is purely a personally conducted one and all prescription work entrusted to my care will have, and only have, my Personal Attention. See?

JAS. D. NUTT,
The Druggist.

jan 27 tf

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FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

It will pay you to call and see what we are offering at a

Special Bargain.

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Gent's Undershirts at 25c each, former price 40c.

Gent's Undershirts at 18c each, former price 25c.

Gent's Undershirts at 35c each, former price 50c.

Gent's Undershirts at 45c each, former price 65c.

Gent's Undershirts, all-wool, regular price $1.20, reduced to 75c each.

Gent's Natural Wool Undershirts at 75c, regular price $1.25.

Gent's Double Breasted Undershirts at $1.25 each, regular price $2.

Gent's Red Flannel Undershirts 63c each, regular price $1.00.

Gent's Fancy Wool Undershirts at 85c, regular price $1.25.

Gent's Fleece Ribbed Undershirts at 45c, reduced from 75c,

LINEN COLLARS.—Job lot of Linen Collars (4-ply) at 5c each, reduced from 12½c.

Gent's Unlaundered Shirts at 25c, regular price 50c each.

Sweaters.—One lot of Sweaters at 35c each, regular price 50c.

Ladies' Wear.

Remnants to start with. We have no end of them, at your own price.

One lot of Jackets, reduced from $3.00 and $4.00 to $1.50 each.

One lot of Cloaks at $4.00 and $6.00, reduced from $10.00 and $15 each.

One lot of Percale at 5c a yard.

One lot Cotton Rib Shirts at 35c, regular price 50c each.

Job lot of Ladies' Vests at 18c each, reduced from 25c.

One lot of Seamless Hose at 10c a pair, regular price 15c.

One lot Wool Dress Goods to be

C. E. Gordon,

N. E Cor. Market and Front sts.

N. B.—Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

jan 25 tf

Frank H. Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. jan 25 tf

A NEW THING

FOR WILMINGTON.

WE INTEND TO HAVE THE ONLY ONE Price Store in this city. We are marking down all our stock to the very lowest prices they can possibly be sold at and will not take off a penny for anyone. We don't see why we should ask $1 50 for an article that we can afford to sell for $1 35 or $1 25 or $1, but if we can take $ why not only ask $1 and sell or not sell at once. There are some of our customers that would not buy from us or anyone else if we don't fall on the price, but from now they will have to stop trading with us till they get convinced that they are losing mone by not trading at the

One Price

Bargain House. In regard to prices we intend to treat all alike; Rich or Poor will all pay the same.

See just a few of our prices 38-inch all wool Henrietta the latest Spring shades, for 50c, was 75c last year.

Fruit of Loom yard wide Bleaching 7½c, other grades 5c and 6c; Rockingham A sheeting, one yard wide, best made 5c; Sea Island, 1 yard wide, 5c; other grades cheaper; checks from 3½c to 5c Plaid silks, just received, best spring shades for short waists, 45c per yard, 38-inch all wool Henrietta in the latest spring shade 50c was 75c last year; gingham at 7c was 10c last year; Ladies' solid leather button shoes 75c, was $1 last year; Lace shoes 75c was $1 last year; other grade—Finer—$1.25 $1.50 $2 00; Mens' shoes from 75c to $2 50

A full line of slippers for children for Spring 48c 65c and 98c; Good oil finished window shades 35c; Good spring roller cloth shades 25c Gents' clothing, Carpets and cloaks we are closing out at cost

We are running three floors, and all are packed full of bargains.

RACKET STORE.

Opposite the Market, 117 South Front street, Wilmington, N C. jan 27 tf

REMEMBER!

We pay your Car Fare on all purchases over

$2.00.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Table Linens.

Pure Linen Table Cloths 25 cents.

Turkey Red Table Cloths 20c.

Doylets 35 cents a dozen and upwards.

CUT PRICES IN

Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades

MATTINGS,

DOOR MATS, &c., at

J. H. REHDER & CO

Fourth Street Bridge.

Phone 118. jan 27 tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

30 CENTS PER POUND

for it in Boston and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

jan 27 2m

Consignments Wanted.

We solicit Consignments of Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Chickens, Eggs, &c., &c. All have our prompt and personal attention.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 27 tf D&W

The Greatest

Bankrupt

STOCK

—OF—

MODERN TIMES.

The following telegram was received from our Mr. KATZ, who is in New York and secured a part of this Bankrupt stock.

KATZ & POLVOGT,
Wilmington, N. C.

I have shipped thirty cases Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods by Clyde Line at fifty cents on the dollar from the Bankrupt Stock of Lichtenstein & Sons.

R. I. KATZ.

On account of

Stock Taking

Feb. 1st,

We will not place this

STOCK ON SALE

BEFORE

Monday, February 4th,

With Lichtenstein & Sons' price remaining and ours on the side.

Mail orders will be filled as far as possible, or as long as the goods remain unsold.

Watch our special Advertisement in next Sunday's issue.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market Street.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan 27 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.

CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.

NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Telephone No. 14.

dec 9 tf